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TALKS ON PACIFIC DEFENCE ALLIANCE REVIVED

SCAP opinion seen as decisive for new policy

AMERICAN INTENTION

Washington, June 10.

Talk of developing a Pacific defence treaty among the non-Communist allies of World War Two has been revived by diplomatic officials here in their search for a workable way to make a peace settlement with Japan.

Two ships sail for Swatow

Following the reported reopening of the port of Swatow, two British vessels have left Hong Kong for that North Eastern port in Kwangtung during the past 48 hours.

After the departure of the ss. Lady Wimmer on Sunday, the ss. Empire Park left yesterday noon for Swatow with a full load of cargo.

Meanwhile, the British vessel Hanyang, which left here for the North Eastern Kwangtung port on June 9, was to have arrived here yesterday.

The departure of the Empire Park was delayed for a few days, as it was reported that the port was closed to shipping following the discovery of floating mines in the harbour.

Another vessel which may join the British vessels plying between Swatow and Hong Kong is the Panamanian motor vessel Valve.

It was earlier reported that the Valve might sail for Shanghai after she had to cancel her voyage to Swatow due to the reported mining of the harbour.

The Jeep Hec was the last British vessel to call on that Fukien port following the shelling of the Cheung Hing off Anoy by a Nationalist warship last week.

The Jebshun Shipping Company here, agent for the Jeep Hec, decided to put the vessel on runs between Shanghai and Hong Kong.

She is to sail for Shanghai on June 14.

SMUTS SUFFERS RELAPSE

Pretoria, June 11. The family of Jan Christian Smuts prepared today to recall the relatives following his sudden relapse on Saturday. They left the ailing statesman's bedside when he seemed to be recovering.

A specialist from Johannesburg was in attendance throughout the night following what the doctors said was an attack of pulmonary embolism aggravated by lung congestion. The congestion was relieved after a time, and the doctors said his pulse returned to normal. However, his condition was described as serious and complicated by a cough. —United Press.

The Weather

At 0800 GMT (2 p.m. HKT) the strength of low pressure persists from the coast of Japan, through the Luzon Strait, across the Luzon Strait, to the S of Hong Kong, and thence to Central India-China.

Today's Forecast: Moderate or fresh Easterly winds. Cloudy, with intermittent rain or drizzle. Becoming warmer.

Yesterday's Weather: Maximum 78.0 deg. Fahr. Minimum 71.3 deg. Fahr. Rainfall 0.0 in. Total since Jan. 1—112.5 mm. (4.429 in.) as against an average of 712.0 mm. (28.03 in.)

Readings at 10 a.m.: 71.3 deg. Fahr. Barometer 30.1 in. Hg. Wind direction 110 deg. at 10 a.m. Wind force 11 mph.

Such a device might be used, it was said today, if the American government decides that a regular peace treaty is not a good idea at this time and that a peace settlement must be arranged by other means.

It could also be employed to supplement the peace treaty and reassure Western Pacific countries about America's intention to help protect them against both communism and Japanese militarism.

State Department officials, reportedly including the Republican advisor Mr. John Foster Dulles, have looked into the idea and it seems likely to come up for discussion when Mr. Dulles meets General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo in about 10 days.

The Defence Secretary, Mr. Louis Johnson, and General Omar N. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will leave on Sunday on a tour of Pacific defence installations which will also take them to Tokyo for treaty talks with General MacArthur.

Their trip was announced first, in fact, and there has been some speculation that Mr. Dulles' decision to go about the same time was prompted by the desire of the State Department High Command to share in the development of any policy idea which General MacArthur, Mr. Johnson and General Bradley might evolve.

At the moment, the situation is badly tangled, General MacArthur probably comes nearer holding the key to it than any of the other participants in the Tokyo talks because of his prestige and experience in the field of Far Eastern policy.

Decisive effect

The views of the Supreme Commander for the Allied occupation, therefore, will have a great, perhaps decisive effect on what Mr. Johnson, General Bradley and Mr. Dulles advocate in the way of U.S. government action when they get back to Washington.

Persons here who are familiar with General MacArthur's views agree that he believes the occupation must soon be brought to an end and it becomes unpopular in Japan and therefore useless, even harmful, to United States interests. He has generally favoured a peace treaty as the way to end the occupation.

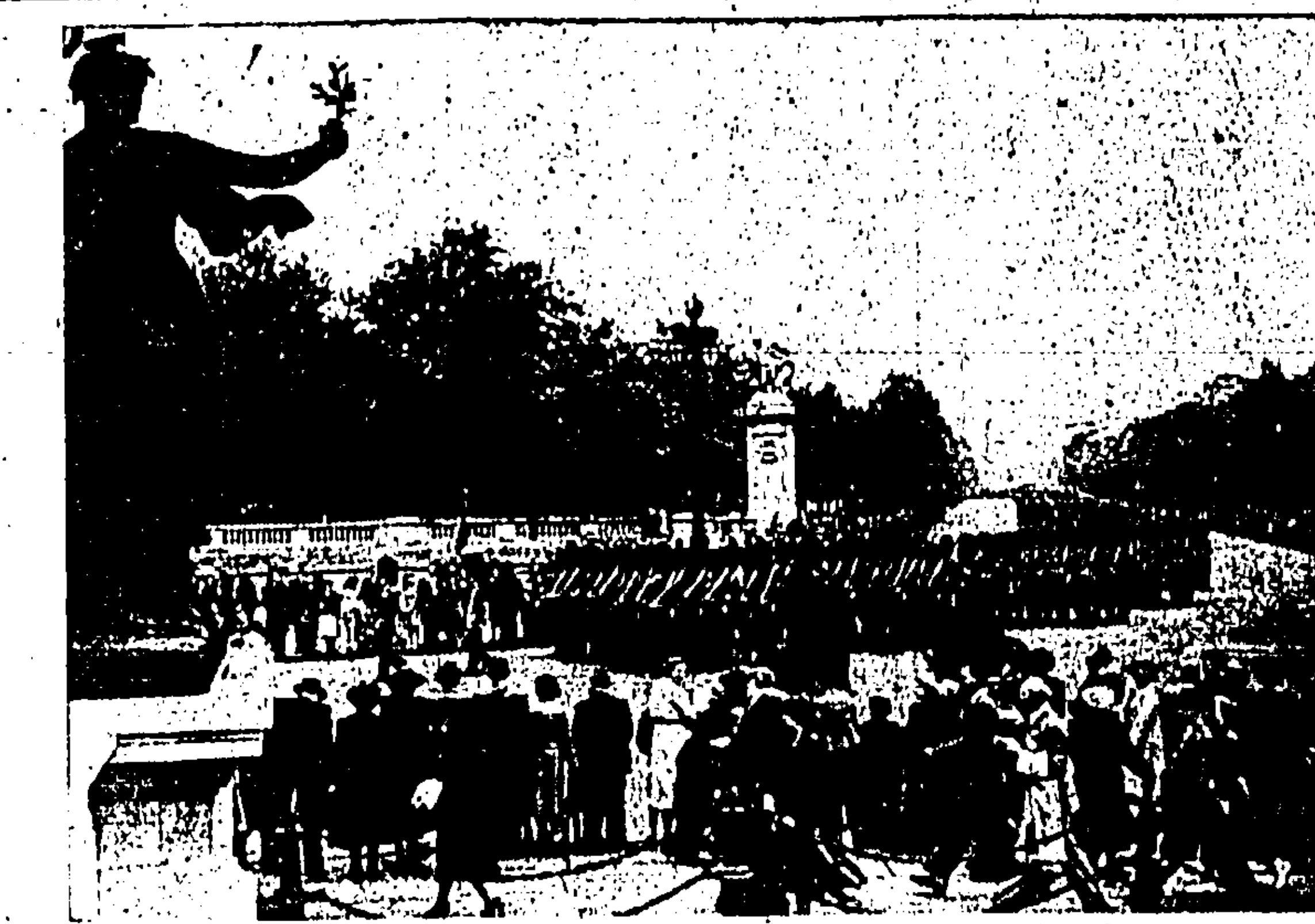
One of the questions on which responsible officials here say they are confused, however, is this: Does General MacArthur believe that once the peace settlement has been made, the United States should still retain bases in Japan as a front line position in the cold war with Russia? Best informed officials say they are not certain exactly what General MacArthur means on this point. That unquestionably is one question which both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Dulles will want him to answer.

The State and Defence Department have differed over when the occupation should be ended (the State Department says as soon as possible.) But they have agreed on the principle that even though a peace treaty could be written very quickly, American troops would have to remain in Japan for a long time as defence forces against Russia.

Parallel policy

The State Department is already applying a parallel policy in Germany. The London meeting of Western Foreign Ministers last month was followed by an effort to begin shifting Western troops from Germany from occupation to a defensive status.

It is another parallel between the German and Japanese situations that talk of a Pacific defence pact, roughly similar to the North Atlantic alliance of America and Western Europe, comes up. The assumption of American officials is that in Japan as in Germany, it will be impossible to make a peace treaty with Russia. Now also there is the problem of Communist China which the United States does not. No one seems to know quite where it should fit into the picture.



The 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards, preceded by their Colours, are seen as they arrived at Buckingham Palace following a rehearsal of Trooping the Colour. At left foreground is part of the Queen Victoria Memorial. The Trooping the Colour ceremony, marking the King's official birthday, took place on June 8. The Colours of the Coldstream Guards, celebrating their tercentenary, are trooped with the traditional pageantry in a blaze of colour. The Sovereign's escort of household cavalry participated in the ceremony this year for the first time in 12 years. —(A. P. Photo).

Warships fitted out for South Korea

Vallejo, California, June 10.

The first warships that Communist-ruled South Korea ever owned are being armed and fitted at Mare Island.

The Vallejo "Times Herald" learned that exclusively today. A representative of the U.S. State Department confirmed it.

They are tiny beginnings—three craft each 173 feet long, each displacing 427 tons. Former U.S. Navy patrol craft, they are being armed for use against smugglers in Far Eastern waters.

Korea is a divided country, one phase of the current cold war. Up to the 38th Parallel, it is a Republic, backed by the United States. North of that Parallel, it is Communist-dominated and backed by Russia.

Commander Robinson told the "Times Herald" that the three craft were purchased by Korea through the Maritime Commission from private West Coast dealers under specifications set by the United Nations. They were purchased from war surplus dealers at Stockton and San Diego, California.

Commander Robinson, a member of the Korean Military Advisory Group of the State Department, would not disclose the price.

Admiral W. Y. Sohn, Chief of Naval Operations for Korea, and 56 Korean sailors are here to take over. The three vessels have been named Kum Gang San, Sum Gang San and Chi Ri San.

Commander Robinson said Korea expects to get more warships through American lend lease but until that time, intends to pay for its acquisitions. —Associated Press.

ANTI-TERRORIST DRIVE IN SAIGON

Saigon, June 10.

Taking advantage of the new anti-terrorist regulations enacted yesterday by the Vietnam Government, the police have launched an intensive drive against suspects, 40 of whom were reported to have been arrested in the past 48 hours.

A Vietnamese policeman was shot dead by terrorists in the Chinese quarter here last night. —Reuters.

Hiccupping can get awfully monotonous

Los Angeles, June 10. Emaciated Jack O'Leary hiccupped once per second today as he has almost continuously since June 13, 1948, and complained that it's "getting awfully monotonous."

Except for three months he spent in the dry air of Phoenix, Arizona, early this year, the 24-year-old former grocery store assistant manager has found little relief from his ailment despite hundreds of suggested remedies from all over the world. He said, "I tried them all, but they did not help."

Lack of funds forced him to return from Phoenix where he had stopped hiccupping. Newspapers' recent campaign for money to send O'Leary back to Phoenix produced \$100. His weight has dropped from 185 pounds to 80 since he started hiccupping in 1948, after suffering a burst appendix and peritonitis. "Infection affected his nerves and muscles controlling the diaphragm but doctors fear there will be further complications if they sever certain nerves for relief."

O'Leary said he cured some days of his getting monotonous. "I hope to be cured some day, but I'm getting more than 100 minutes a day, and chicken, he says, to keep alive."

O'Leary said he would "like to get myself wrapped around a square meal." —United Press.

Trooping rehearsal

Four underground ring leaders in Taiwan executed

Taipei, June 11.

Four ring leaders of a Chinese Communist underground in Taiwan—three men and one woman—died before a military firing squad yesterday afternoon in a short half-hour after the death sentences were handed down by a military tribunal.

On a rain-soaked abandoned race course, with their hands tied behind them, their backs to the muzzles of four rifles of the firing squad, Lieutenant General Wu Shih, until his arrest in late February Deputy Chief of Staff, General Chen Pao-chang and Colonel Nieh Shi, and Miss Chu Kan-tsu died.

The quartet was executed at 4.25 p.m. The sentences were handed down at 4 p.m. The verdict was death by firing squad "to be carried out at once."

The three men were stripped of their uniforms and given cotton garments. The convicted said were rushed from the military prison in Taipei to an abandoned race course outside the city.

All were given all the Taiwan whiskey they wanted to drink. Official reports said all four consumed large quantities.

The four doomed persons were marched from cars to the execution spot.

Hands tied

Side by side, their hands tied behind them, their backs to their executioners, the quartet had but a few moments to wait before the command "fire" was given.

The four bodies slumped to earth. General Wu Shih cried out in agony, as he twisted and fell.

The executions were carried out in such short time after the sentencing that the public was not aware until it read accounts in Sunday's vernacular Press. Few officials and others were present.

The official report said the three men walked unaided, from their cars, to the place where they were shot, but the woman needed helping hands.

No time was wasted after the death party arrived at the race course. The four doomed persons were placed in position. There were no guns with blank cartridges. There were four rifles and four targets.

General Wu Shih, aged 54, was a graduate of the Japanese Imperial War College. Early in 1949 he was Pacification Commander of Foochow. After the fall of Shanghai he went to Hong Kong where, according to testimony, he contacted Communist leaders.

Wu Shih at Hong Kong allegedly contacted Ho Shui, former member of the Legislative Yuan, who defected to the Communists. The court held that through Ho Shui, Wu Shih became associated with Liu Tung-ping, described as chief of the Communist political section in Hong Kong.

Wu Shih then went to Canton and Chungking. He was in August last year. He stood accused of secretly handing military information to the Communists.

MILITARY AID PROGRAMME TO VIETNAM STARTS

Washington, June 10.

The National Defence Department announced tonight that eight C-47 transport planes with United States crews will leave San Francisco next week for Saigon, Indo-China, under the military aid programme.

The Department said this will be the first time that United States Air Force crews will be in Indo-China since the war, and shows the determination of the U.S. Government to give military aid to Indo-China as soon as possible. It said the planes will begin moving to Indo-China next week and will probably fly out in twos or threes. It said the planes are consigned to the French Union and Associated States Forces. The latter are those of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The Department also announced that additional shipments of military equipment will leave in the near future for Indo-China. The Department also referred to a communique it gave out yesterday in regard to naval landing craft now being reactivated for Indo-China under the military programme to stress the fact that the Department, under the military aid programme, is giving Naval, Army and Air Force aid to Indo-China.

It said the Department hopes to send substantial military equipment to Indo-China before the rainy season ends in September.

Practical planes

The Department said these planes could be used at once for paratroop operations. It said the planes are thoroughly practical for transport purposes in Indo-China as they can take off and land at small airfields and their maintenance is very easy so that six of the eight planes should be operational at the same time.

Two more trains on fire in UK

London, June 10. Two more trains caught fire in Britain today, 48 hours after five people died in blazing coaches of a Birmingham to Glasgow express.

Today a special holiday-makers' train from Birmingham was seen to be on fire about a mile and a half from Lowestoft, on the English East coast.

A message was telephoned to the police and railway officials, and the train was stopped at Lowestoft Central Station.

The police found the vestibule between the second and third coaches blazing fiercely, but nobody was hurt, there being no passengers in the first two coaches.

Earlier today, dining car attendants fought a blaze on the roof of a train at Catford, South East London.

The train was travelling from London to the South East coast resort of Ramsgate.

It was stopped at Catford when the roof of the leading coach was seen to be on fire.

The attendants ordered passengers out of the coach and had the blaze out within a few minutes. —Reuters.

Govt criticised for handling of Schuman plan

London, June 10.

Liberals and Conservatives today criticised the Labour Government's handling of the Schuman proposal to pool Europe's coal and steel production.

The Liberal Party President, Sir Andrew McKendry, said the Labourites in their reluctance to act "are like a cat desiring fish but not wanting to wet its feet in the water."

Sir Andrew was proposing a resolution adopted by the Liberal Party Council which called on the Government to welcome the Schuman plan and examine it sincerely in an effort to find a means by which Britain could participate.

Lord Mancroft, chairman of the Conservative Speakers Association, agreed with the Labourites that Robert Schuman's proposal warranted clarification but charged the Mr. Clement Attlee's government with "ham-handedness" in dealing with the plan. —United Press.

Egyptian cabinet meeting

Alexandria, June 10.

The Egyptian Cabinet at a four-hour meeting today discussed King Farouk's directive to be prepared for any emergency from wherever it comes. King Farouk, at an banquet last Thursday, attended by the Premier, Nahas Pasha, all Cabinet ministers and the Commander-in-Chief of Egypt's armed forces, spoke of rapid changes in the international situation.

He asked his ministers to be ready to face any eventuality. He also urged them to do their duty in making efforts to raise the general standard of living.

Fouad Sedad, Minister of the Interior, told reporters after the meeting: "We discussed the questions which the king raised at the luncheon."

The minister added that so far the date of June 12, fixed for meeting in Alexandria of the Arab League Council was unaltered. —Reuters.

On Other Pages

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NOTICE R.A.M.C. DAY

Ex-members of the R.A.M.C. are cordially invited to the R.A.M.C. SPORTS on Friday, June 23, 1950, at 2 p.m. at FORCE RECREATION CENTRE, BOUNDARY STREET, KOWLOON. Enquiries to Captain Britton, 33 General Hospital, Telephone 58128.

NOTICE

THE CHINA COAST NAVIGATING AND ENGINEER OFFICERS' GUILD

The Management Committee Meeting of the above Guild will be held at the office, 4th floor, King's Building, 9 Connaught Road, C., Hong Kong, at 4 p.m., on Monday, June 12th, 1950.

GEORGE T. LLOYD, General Secretary. Hong Kong, June 10th, 1950.



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Plans, blue-prints, calculations, and any other information will be shown, on request, at the Council's Secretariat, during Office hours.

Tenders should be handed in not later than 1 p.m. on the 12th June next.

Municipal Council in Macao, 8th June, 1950.

JORGE GRAYE LEITE, President.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-second Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 5th Floor, P. & O. Building, Hong Kong, on Wednesday, June 28, 1950, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with the statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949, to re-elect Members of the Consulting Committee and to appoint Auditors.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from June 20, 1950, to June 28, 1950, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hong Kong, June 10, 1950.

NOTICE

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-second Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of China Underwriters, Limited will be held at the Offices of the Company, 4A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, on Monday, the 12th day of June, 1950, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1949, and of electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 6th June, 1950 to the 12th June, 1950, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

E. R. CHILDE, Managing Director.

Hong Kong, June 1, 1950.

America lodge, England

By Maurice Wiggin

Whatever the state of affairs in the rest of the fine hotels at Torquay, Devonshire, England, they are always fully booked up at America Lodge. In fact there hasn't been a bed to spare since 1941.

No one stays less than about three months at this comfortable old house, perched high on a hilltop overlooking the tranquil bay. I have spent some time in reading the eulogistic letters which guests have written after they have left.

Yet no one who has once stayed at America Lodge ever visits it a second time. And to point the paradox—though there can be few houses more finely placed, no one ever comments on the view.

You will already have discerned that there is a special quality that sets America Lodge apart from the rest of Torquay's hotels. There is indeed. It is unique, and unique not only in Torquay. There is nothing like it in the world.

It is run for the benefit of people who are unhappy. Now there may well be degrees of unhappiness, even among the clients of the sumptuous palaces whose floodlit facades blandly front the unforgiving sea. But the guests who are driven up the steep and winding hill to America Lodge are not neurotic and maladjusted persons vaguely, vaguely, vaguely dissatisfied because the world is not ordered quite to their liking. They are stunned by loss. They are suffering most acutely from shock.

Here in America Lodge the deprived and the disconsolate are brought back to life. They grow confidence like a new skin.

Reluctant arrival

Most of the guests enter America Lodge rather reluctantly, unwilling to admit that any human agency can make up to them for fate's intolerable caprice. Most of them leave with a new sense of the illimitable resources of the human spirit.

I have been privileged to examine in action a profoundly interesting experiment in group therapy the implications of which should be pondered by all who nourish faint and fluctuating hopes that one day the dissonances of the human orchestra may be harmonised.

Tom Drake met me at the door: a tall, ruddy man with an athlete's springy step and an orator's voice. He showed me over the house, and I must admit that I sometimes found it not easy to keep up with him.

Tom Drake is full of resource, but his basic principle in dealing with people who are suffering from an acute sense of loss is simple; to lead them into a full and active life. On that principle he has organised the daily life of America Lodge, and some who have grumbled to him about the monotony of the life have found it full. But the guests, with whom I talked freely, thrive on it.

It is a full and varied programme, from the 7.30 a.m. call and the early morning walk, through the day's activities—typing, writing letters, studying, working in the garden or workshop, bathing, skipping, sailing, strolling in the town—down to the evening outing to the theatre.

Darts popular

Darts is a popular pastime, and sometimes a keen team of guests, after practising on the lawn, will visit a public-house and play a match against the locals. Every Wednesday there is a dance, and we have the testimony of Doreen Wright that these dances are sprightly affairs, with no moping and no wall flowers.

I met Doreen in a milk bar near the little inner harbour where the newly painted boats ride the minutest swell that steers in from the Devon coast. She could tell me the way to America Lodge. She told me a good deal about the guests, too.

Wonderful people, she calls them. Every day some of them make the journey down the steep hillside to have coffee at her table. They grow so friendly and so happy that she has watched the miraculous contagion of confidence for three months, and seen the stricken people gain in poise and serenity, then they go for ever. Seaside friendships are like that.

Tom Drake told me something of his plans. He and his wife will be taking over the nearby Manor House, which will add 40 beds to the 27 at America Lodge. They will keep poultry there, and the men guests are

building chicken-houses now, very fine ones, in the woodwork room at America Lodge. And they will have a properly equipped exercise room, with wall-bars, rowing-machines, a vaulting-horse.

Future plans

Of course, they will carry on with their gardening, which is always popular among the guests. Sitting in the dining-room of America Lodge, listening to the cheerful chatter of 20 guests eating at the small tables, I had to fight off a strong sensation of unreality. It was just like the dining-room of any other small hotel, full of banter, and the convivial small talk of knives and forks and plates.

At one table plans were being made for a group to visit Doreen's milk bar. At another, Angus (who used to play football for Gateshead) was discussing "Charley's Aunt" with another George. The accents of England blended in a sociable hum. I was hard pressed then to understand how Tom Drake manages his miracle. I was still wondering as I slipped down the winding hill to the waterfront. But a new factor was operating by then.

The greening hills that shoulder the sea, the bright red buses and the gay fronts of shops; the painted boats and the pretty girls and the shimmer of the water. These things, the shapes and colours of the visible world at its most beautiful, my eyes absorbed with grateful and vivid fidelity. I feasted upon them.

To the question in my mind—by what magic Tom Drake and his wife and colleagues rehabilitate the stricken people who come to them—these brilliant sights added a monstrous increment of irony.

For all the guests at America Lodge are newly-blind. Tom Drake lost his sight more than 20 years ago.

(America Lodge is administered by the National Institute for the Blind in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour. American money endowed the original establishment in 1941.)

IASG to open library tomorrow

The International Affairs Study Group (Hong Kong) has arranged, jointly with the British Council and the American Library (U.S. Information Service), a public meeting for tomorrow at the British Council premises, Gloucester Building (first floor) at 5.30 p.m.

The library of the International Affairs Study Group will then be declared open. The foundation of this library has been made possible by the generosity of prominent local citizens, who have made donations enabling the acquisition of bookshelves and other necessary equipment; namely, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Fung Ping Fan, Mr. Y. K. Kan, Mr. C. Y. Kwan and Mr. Li Tso Fong. These benefactors, and members of the Group who have also made contributions, will be publicly thanked at the meeting. Mr. Dundas (British Council), Mr. Hudson (USIS) and Dr. Kirby (IASG) will then make short statements describing the nature and purposes of the libraries established in Hong Kong by their respective organisations.

Each of these libraries has different contents, offers a different service, and—in the absence of full Public Library services—each fulfils perhaps one part of a wider community need in Hong Kong. The meeting will proceed to a general discussion of this broader question, and is therefore called under the heading "Library Facilities and Library Problems in Hong Kong". All interested members of the public, and representatives of other organisations having libraries, are invited to attend.

MORRISON ON ELECTION DATE

Huddersfield, June 10. The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, said here today that he had no idea when Britain's next general election would be held.

"But it cannot be a terribly long time away," he added. Mr. Morrison said a general election "may be pushed on us" of a sudden. But as far as he knew, "not even the Prime Minister knows when it will be." Reuter.

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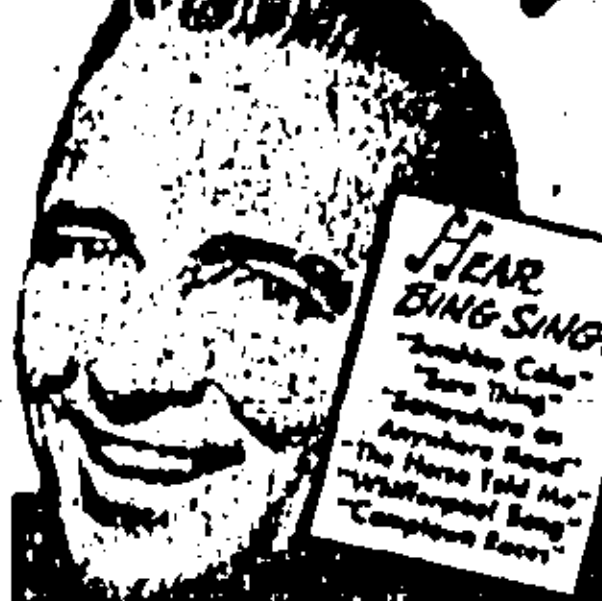
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ONLY WHEN NECESSARY IF YOU were asked when an able rubber bridge declarer depends on the probabilities as to distribution of a suit, the best answer is likely to be "only when necessary." In answer to the question of when he refuses to depend on the probabilities, you can say "whenever he can find a method of play which succeeds if even if the suit is distributed unfavourably." In other words, the soundest procedure is that which works in spite of unlucky breaks.

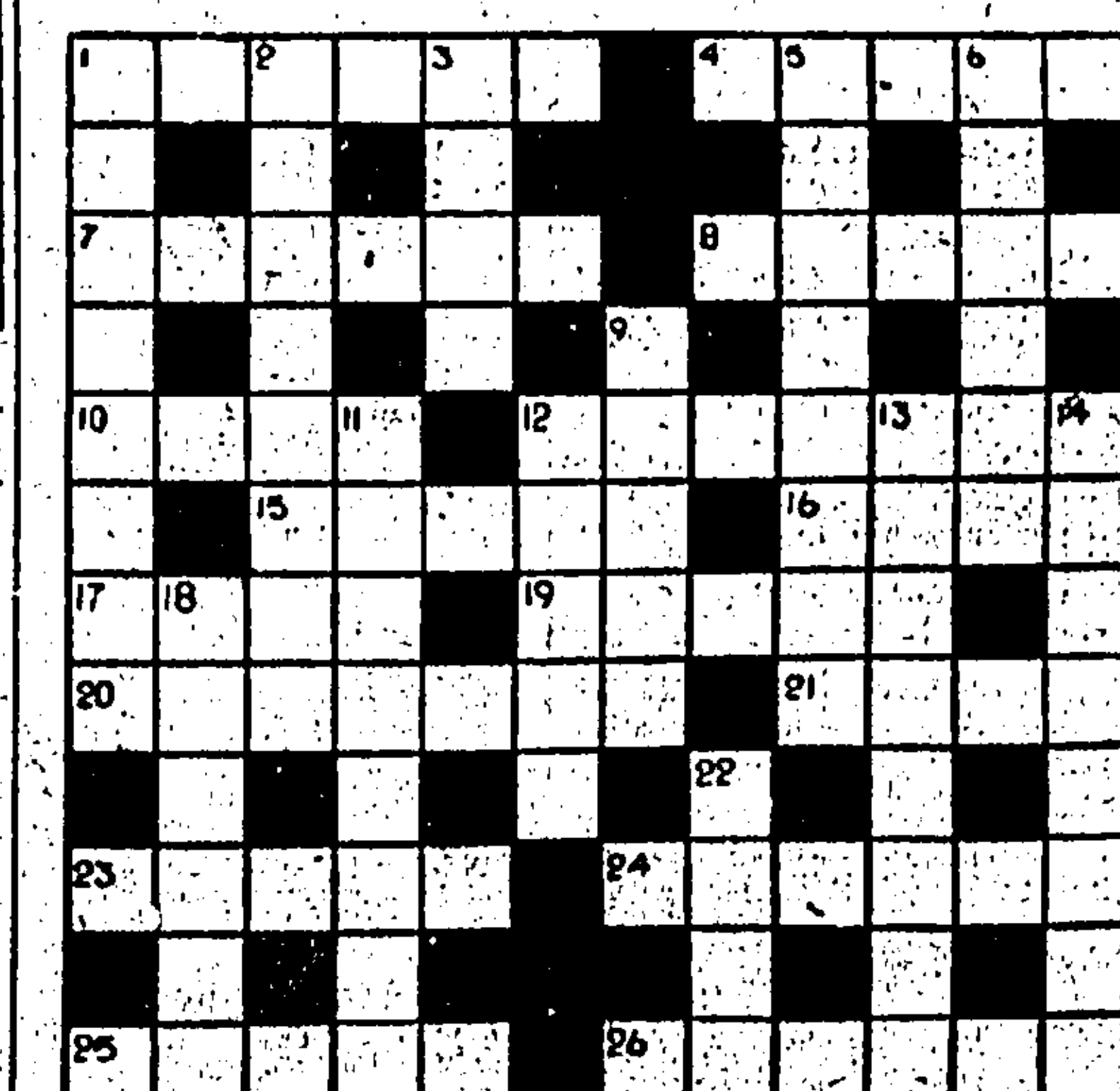
SAQ4 HJ109832 D10 C763 S2 S1073 HX01 H764 DQ52 CK108 S3 CQJ5 H4 SKJ9805 HQ DAJ4 CA92

(Dealer: South, North—South vulnerable.) South West North East 1 S Pass 2 H Pass 2 S Pass 3 S Pass 4 S Here we had a South who knew the probabilities regarding distribution of various numbers of outstanding cards in a suit, and who depended on them. He won the diamond 2 lead to the A, with the A and almost without pausing gave the heart Q to West. The latter went back the club to the J and A. Depending on the four missing trumps being split 2-2, he then ruffed the diamond 4 in dummy, led the heart J for East to cover and the spade 5 to ruff, then scored the spade K and A. He was shocked when

East discarded a diamond. Now his contract was hopeless. If he discarded his last diamond on the heart 10, but West ruffed and scored two clubs to beat him. South could have protected himself against the 3-1 trump split easily. After winning the club return to the third trick, he should have scored the spade K and A, then led the heart J. If East held up the A, the club 2 should have been discarded, followed by the heart 10, ruffed high if East played the A and bringing a second club discard if he played low again. If West ruffed that, the show would be over. Even if East came in with the A on the heart 3, the contract plus an extra trick would be easy, since the spade Q would be in dummy for a third trump round. Even ruffing two diamonds in dummy and never leading trumps would make the contract, without having to depend on trump-split probabilities.

AM Tomorrow's Problem S J 9 5 H B 7 D 6 4 C A Q 10 7 4 S 10 8 4 2 H A 10 6 4 H J 3 2 D 8 7 2 C 9 8 6 S A Q 4 H K Q 9 C A 9 D H J 5 (Dealer: West, North—South vulnerable.) If South wins the spade 2 lead against his 6-No Trumps with dummy's K and leads the heart 8, what should East play in rubber bridge, and what in match-point duplicate?

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across Down

1 Outer case. 10 Assert. 11 Tripped. ing. 4 Out of. 17 Bird. 12 Silver-tongued. 11 Easy. 7 Ideally per. 18 Elevate. 13 Carried. 12 place. 21 Vehicle. 3 Small. 13 Dialike. 8 Receiver. 22 Sensational. 6 Cloudy. 14 Recluse. 10 Contest. 24 Hope. 15 Rubbish. 6 Determine. 22 Carry on. 12 Fettered. 25 Nervous excitement. 9 Wait cover.

16 Mistake. 26 Game.

Saturday's Crossword.

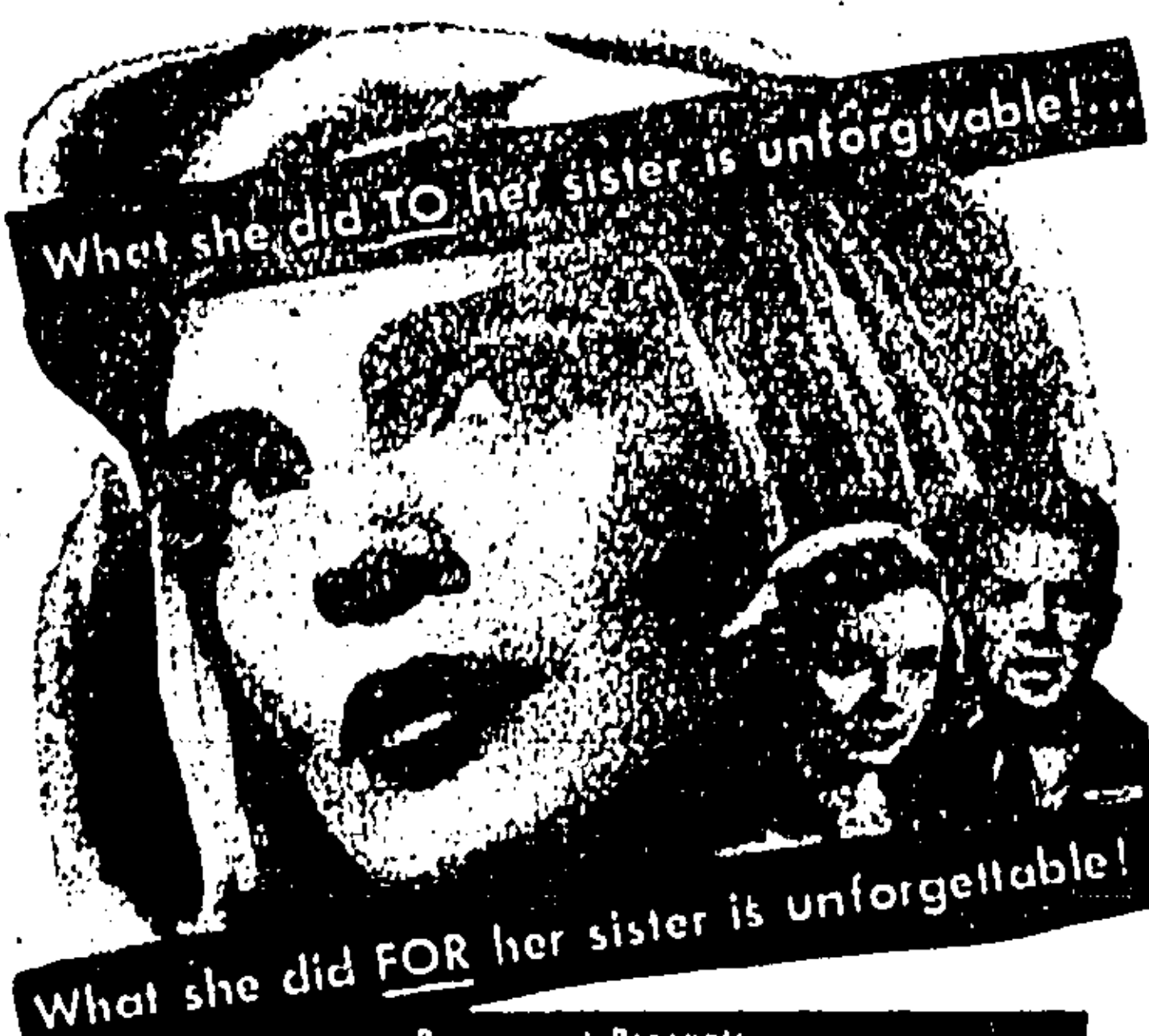
ACROSS—3 Educated; 6 Toledo; 8 Idolised; 11 Manifold; 12 Glee; 13 Aches; 18 Early; 19 Plan; 22

DOWN—1 Stamp; 2 Plank; 3 Edifice; 4 Dodo; 5 Cold; 6 Tumble; 7 Dodge; 10 Older; 14 Havoc; 15 Slender; 16 Spurts; 17 Tarpon; 20 Trial; 21 Addle; 22 Caps; 23 Rude.

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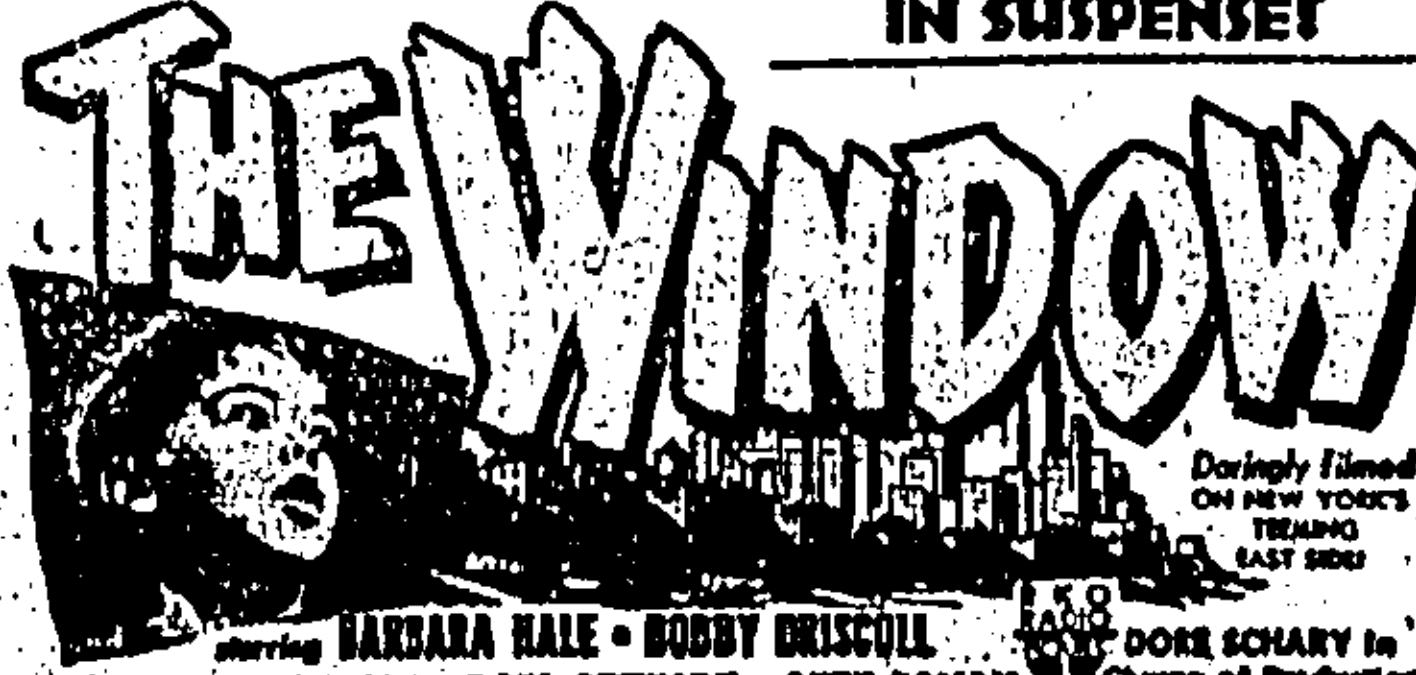
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POLAND COUNTS ON LONG PEACE IN EUROPE

Moscow does not like the B-29

Moscow, June 10.

The Soviet Union believes it has a much better long-range bomber than the American Superfortress.

This has been pointed out several times here recently.

On May Day, big Russian four-engine planes were the feature of the air display over Red Square.

Commentators discussed their excellence, many expressing the opinion that they were the best in the world of their type.

The American Superfortress, in fact, does not have many admirers, if any, here. The newspaper "Red Fleet" has considerably to say about them.

"Among the weapons of the present day U. S. armed forces," said the paper, "long-range bombers enjoy particular attention from the American strategists who are hatching delicious plans for world domination."

Discussing the merits of the B-29, the paper said:

"The assertions about the special qualities of the long-range bomber force's aircraft are extremely far from the truth, because reality shows that, together with the other types of aircraft, the Superfortress is not distinguished by any special invulnerability."

"The standard of technical maintenance in the American air force," the paper said in discussing the ground crews, "as well as the training of the personnel, is extremely characterized by the high accident rate."

"Red Fleet" said the facts of numerous accidents and catastrophes to American military aircraft cannot be successfully concealed.

The paper then gave a long list of reported U. S. air force crashes.

It quoted the American Press as to places, dates and casualties.

The book, "Bombs Away," published in the United States in 1948 has also been used here to discuss American losses in raids over Germany and Japan.

From the book, "Red Fleet" deduced:

"It follows from the undoubtedly under-stated figures from this source that the 'Superfortress' are just as vulnerable as other bombers." Associated Press.

RAIN BRINGS RELIEF IN U.S.

New York, June 10.

Thunder showers and a drop in temperature brought relief today to much of America's mid-West, after days of sweltering in hot, humid weather.

It was fair and warm in the Gulf and Atlantic coast States, and the Northern plains and Western parts of the country also had fair weather.

A tornado hit the Eastern outskirts of Elkhart, Oklahoma, last night, but no one was hurt.

The Chicago area had a severe electric storm.—Reuter.

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"TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI"
Starring
John Payne · Maureen O'Hara
Randolph Scott

Warsaw, June 10.

Poland, a cornerstone of the Soviet bloc, apparently counts on a long peace in Europe.

Military preparedness is directed by a Polish-born Soviet Marshal, Konstantin Rokossovsky. But it takes a back seat at present to the six-year economic plan.

For rebuilding Warsaw, the government this year is spending as much as for the combined armed forces.

For industrial developments, three Zlotys are appropriated to each one given Rokossovsky's Defence Ministry.

The military budget of the Polish annual budget is 10 per cent—equivalent to \$214,235,000.

Western sources describe Poland's military situation as typical of other bloc powers. None has been armed to the teeth except Yugoslavia, which subsequently broke with Moscow.

In sight is a gradual build-up of Eastern armies during the 1950's. Each will try to dominate all ranks with Communism and political officers will exercise great authority. There will be standardisation of weapons and tactics with Russian help.

Heavy industries

Yet reconstruction has priority over remilitarisation.

Of course, the creation of strategic heavy industries, steel above all, in once backward agricultural countries.

Soviet military tutelage is by now commonplace in the bloc.

Poland's invitation to a Soviet Marshal to join her Government and Politburo, however, seems likely to remain unique.

When Rokossovsky turned up in Warsaw last November, he was no stranger. He had led a Soviet army group, in liberating a large chunk of Poland from the Germans. Since the war, he had stayed in Poland as commander of the Soviet line of communication through Silesia.

Rokossovsky was born in the Ukraine in 1896, when it belonged to the Russian empire. A Communist-approved biography relates that his father was a locomotive engineer, his mother a school teacher, and he was left an orphan at 13.

By turn a factory apprentice, stone mason, and Czarist military conscript, he was barely out of his teens when the Bolshevik revolution flared up. He joined the Red guards and won distinction as a cavalry officer. Years later, he showed the same dash as a tank force commander outflanking the enemy at Stalingrad.

Staff shake-up

Rumours of Titism—nationalistic behaviour—circulated here concerning some key Polish officers before Rokossovsky took control. Retirements instead of criminal trials have marked a quiet shake-up in the General Staff.

Rokossovsky exercised special care in naming a new chief of political leadership in the armed forces, his choice being Brigadier General Edward Ochab, a fellow member of the Politburo.

These two jointly signed a May Day proclamation that the Polish Army "will demonstrate its brotherhood in arms and ideology with the invincible Soviet Army."

To reach the goal of total Communisation, Rokossovsky presumably must wait for a new generation of officers from the working class to reach high rank. But the military college is filled now with cadets from workers' families.

The regular strength of Poland's armed forces was 160,000 men last year and may have been increased to 200,000. During several post-war years, they were outnumbered by the security police.

Elizabeth Taylor's career

London, June 10.

The newly wed screen star, Elizabeth Taylor, will continue her movie career until she begins raising a family.

And her youthful husband, hotel heir Conrad Hilton Jr., indicated today he did not intend to fall too far behind in the Hilton family sweepstakes.

The 23-year-old bridegroom pointed out that his younger brother William is expecting to become a papa for the third time soon, that there was not much time to lose if he did not want to be outdistanced.

"But my wife is young," he said of his beautiful 18-year-old bride.

The couple arrived here today for a week's stay before going to Paris and then to the South of France and Rome on a continuation of their honeymoon.

Premier of Greece sees no war

Athens, June 10.

Premier Nicholas Plastiras said today he fore-saw no war, but urged the inclusion of Greece and Turkey in a common plan of Western military defence because "sometimes human beings are irrational."

Plastiras, who salvaged the Greek army after its disastrous defeat in Turkey in 1922, said in an interview modern Greece and Turkey have warriors but no arms.

He said: "They should be given these arms under a unified ordnance programme, which will improve the defensive power of the two nations and consequently of the West."

He also welcomed the improvement of Greek-Yugoslav relations, but denied widespread reports that Greece has given greater use of the port of Salonika to the Yugoslavs.

Pre-war level

Plastiras said relations between Greece and Yugoslavia, with the appointment of ministers, are now back to pre-war level. "Any questions which came up since 1941 as a result of the war will be tackled by special committee sitting in Belgrade and Athens."

He said Greece made no concessions whatsoever regarding the "Salonika free port." He said Greece simply restored to Yugoslavia her previous rights where she had free port facilities at the Salonika waterfront and free rail rights North to the frontier.

Developing views on Greece's preparations for security in the event of war, the premier said: "We certainly want improvement in our relations with Turkey, and this is a vital line of defence for the whole West. We have already good relations and a military alliance with Turkey. But further amelioration is needed, and we shall see to that."—United Press.

Photo in public

Rokossovsky's photograph is hung side by side in public with that of Communist Boleslaw Bierut, the President. It bears the native spelling of his name: Konstanty Rokossovski.

The Government stresses his Polish origin and the military successes which no other soldier of Polish blood equalled in the war.

Nothing is said whether his tenure in Warsaw will be for life. That idea is gaining ground, however.

He has tightened up security. Important frontier zones have been sealed off from civilian tourists. Tanks, aircraft, truck-borne rocket launchers and field guns have been sent to him by the Kremlin. More exchanges of Polish and Soviet officers for training are going on.

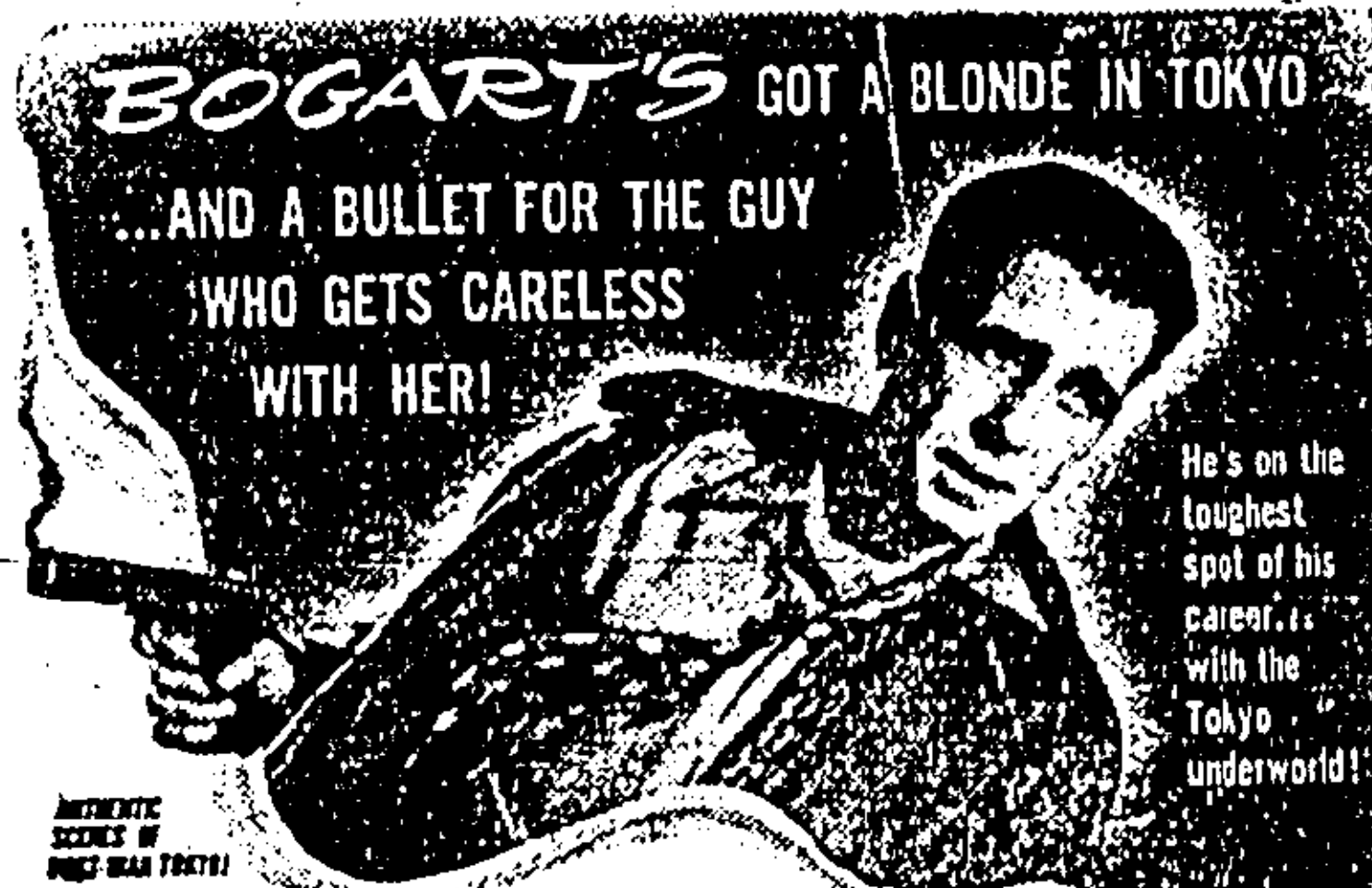
But the main attention of Warsaw Government, despite Rokossovsky's presence, is not on remilitarisation. It is on a thought and one targets to be hit by 1955.

The question is not guns or butter. It is blast furnaces.—Associated Press.

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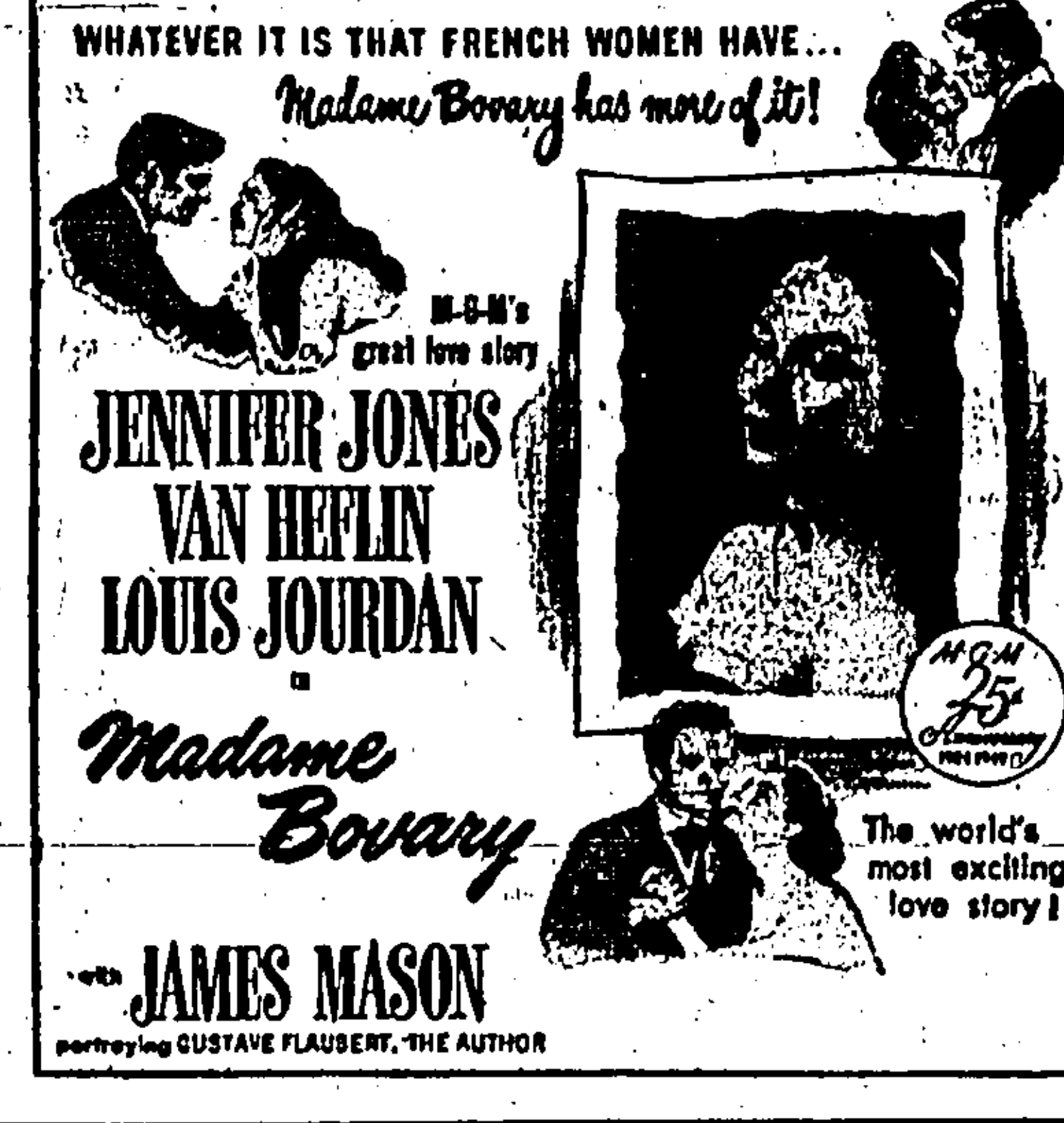
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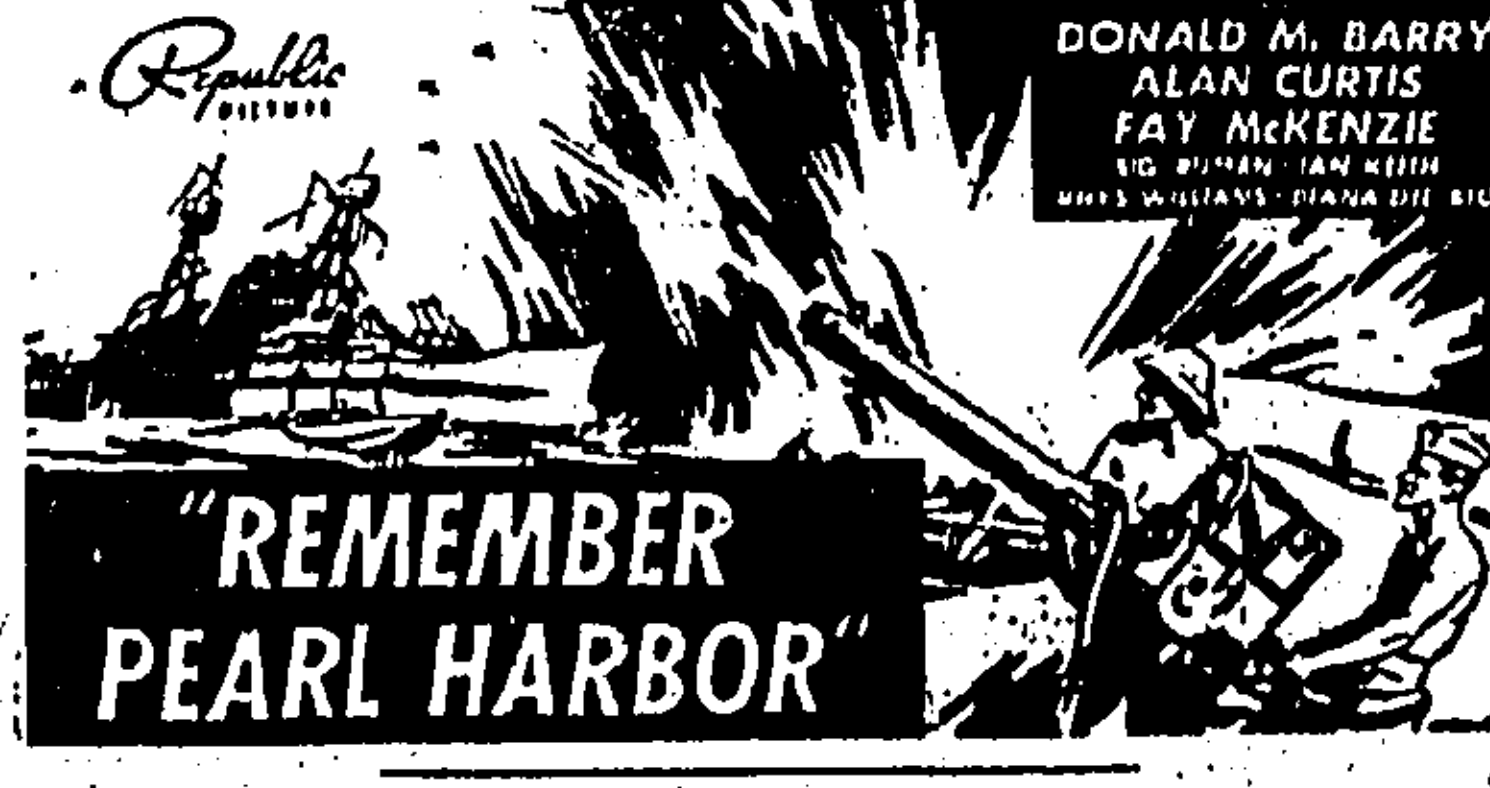
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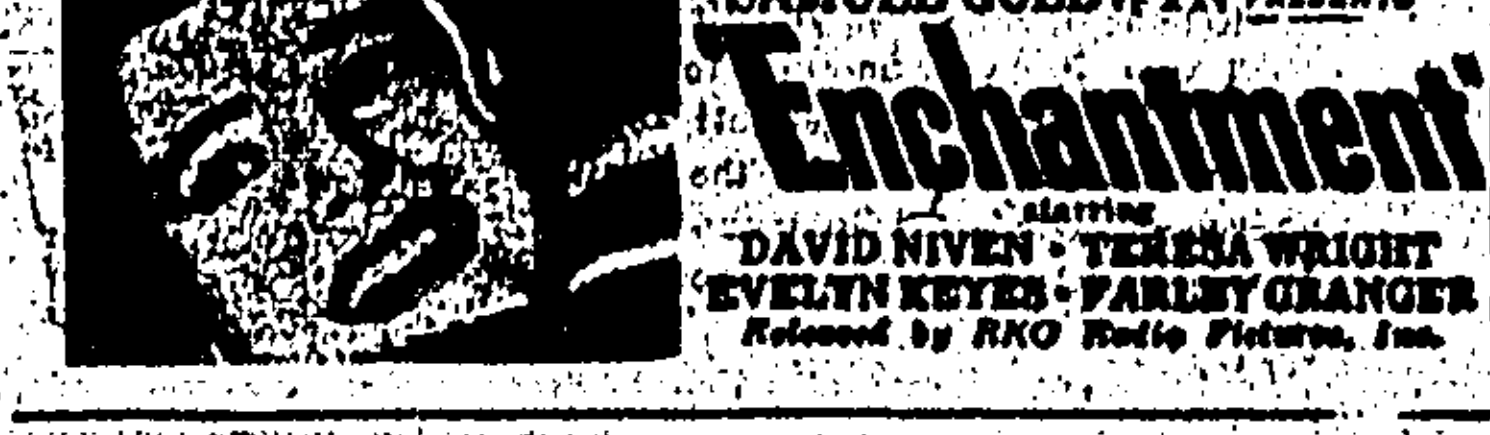
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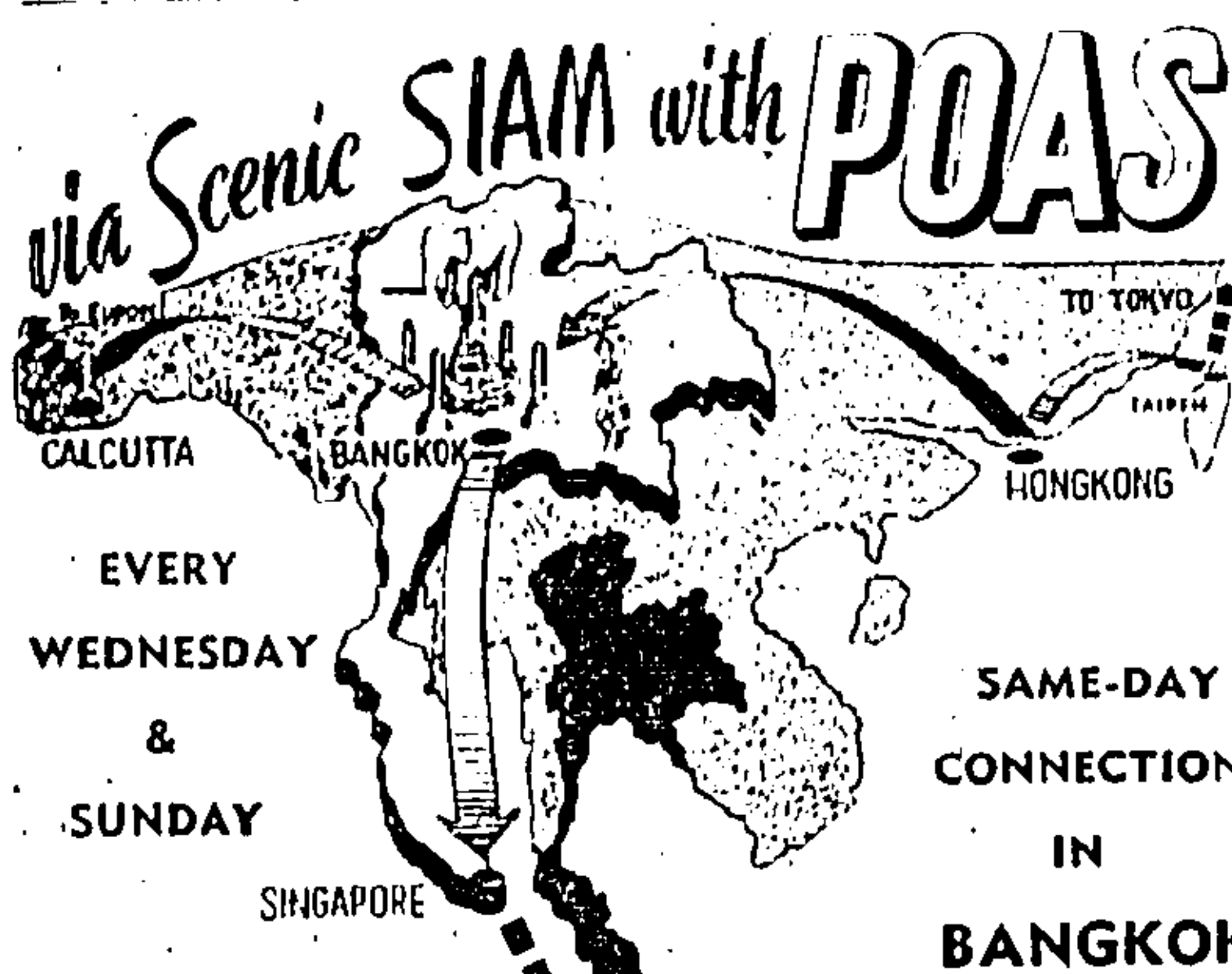


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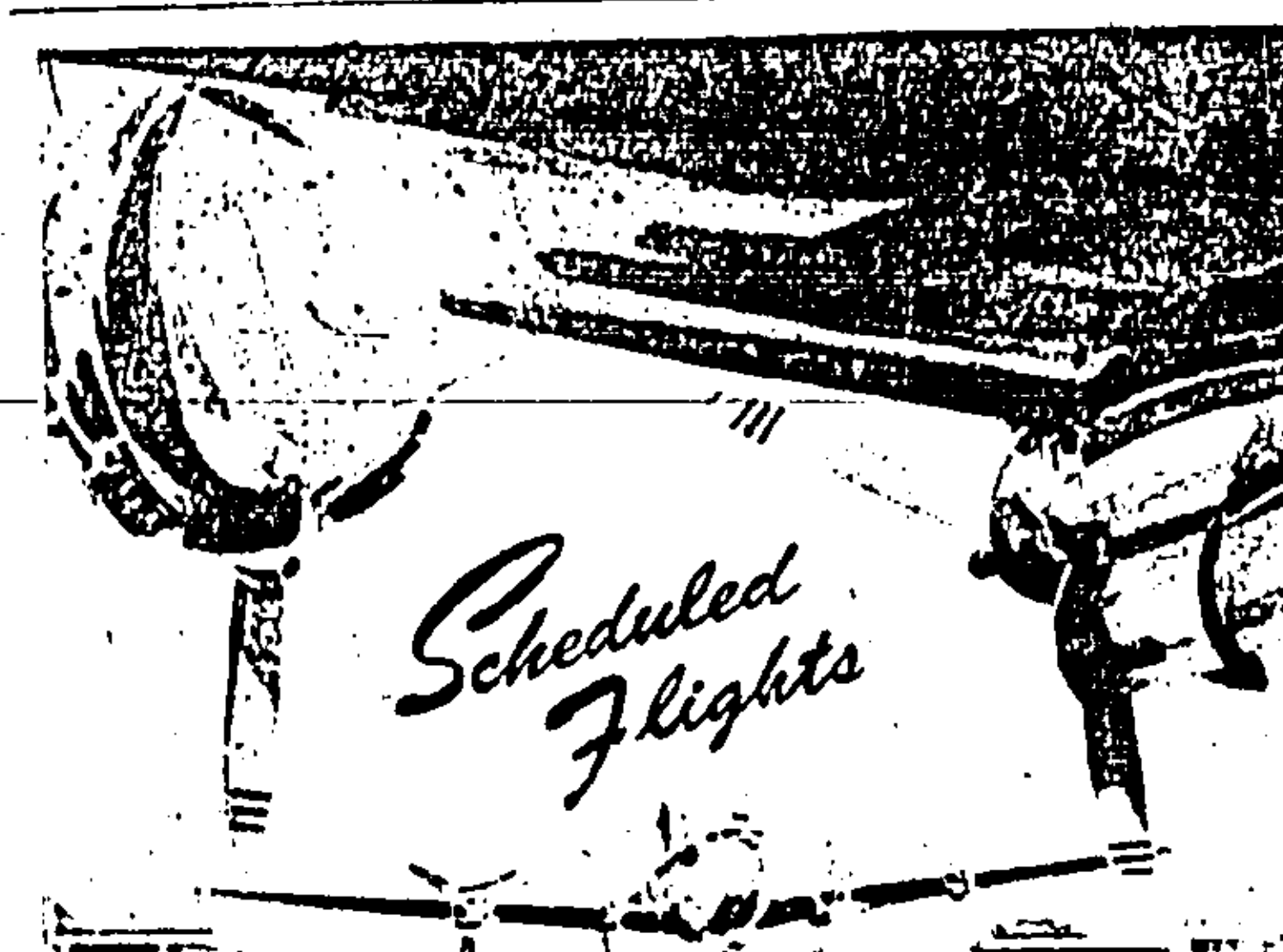
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CO-ORDINATION IN S. E. ASIA

In the course of his recent comprehensive review of the recent Atlantic Conference, Mr. Dean Acheson made a significant reference to South East Asia. Unfortunately it was overshadowed by statements on many other subjects. The American Secretary of State described the keen interest taken by the United States in the work of the Sydney Conference, when the Commonwealth countries devised their first measures of united help to the threatened countries of South East Asia. He then went on to say that Mr. Bevin had been informed that the United States Government will attempt to co-ordinate its efforts in that area with the efforts of the Commonwealth, "in order that our actions will be mutually supporting." This firm declaration of policy is important, because it will enable Commonwealth countries to plan and act with assurance when next they meet.

The Point Four programme will, of course, be one of the main preliminary vehicles. It is a long-range programme designed not only to maintain the gains achieved by the other aid programmes, but also to provide an instrument for expanding world economy, on the basis of private initiative and free enterprise as the best means of promoting democracy and freedom. As a first step, this programme calls for technical assistance to under-developed areas on an organised and sustained basis. This is to be given in co-operation with the United Nations; individual governments and private organizations already engaged in this work. One of these is ECAFE, which has been studying on the spot the great variety of plans drawn up by the S. E. Asia countries for development on a great scale. In Europe the Marshall Plan was based on State funds. The main support of development which Point Four is designed to assist will have to come from private capital invested on a business basis.

In general principle under Point Four will be given to (1) agriculture, forestry and fisheries; (2) education and labour productivity; (3) health; (4) transport and communications; (5) mineral and water resources; (6) service to industry—helping to set up small bureaux of standards and small pilot projects; (7) governmental administration and technical services, such as statistics, weather, public administration, and finance.

There is only too good reason to be grateful that America has turned her back on her traditional isolationism in order to confer immense benefits on a troubled world. If it is self-interest for a citizen of the world to wish to see the world sane and prosperous, then the American people may be called self-interested. There is in it naturally a form of opposition to those who would seek to make it otherwise. The economic progress made possible in Western Europe by Marshall Aid has played an essential part—as Mr. Acheson told Congress—in strengthening their political and social structures and preventing the subversion of their free institutions. The immediate object of securing reasonable contentment and prosperity in Europe has succeeded beyond the original hopes.

Indeed, Europe in turn is now showing a marked re-

It is now three weeks since the Labour Party policy conference at Dorking. This was the much talked of conference between the party leaders, trade union representatives, and leaders of the co-operative movement. It was an informal conference, and could not commit the party. Its purpose was to suggest ideas on future policy to the national executive of the Labour Party, with which rests the responsibility for actual decisions.

The conference was held in much secrecy. But during the week the country feels that it has got the gist of what was said. It is generally supposed that the moderates, led and typified by Mr. Herbert Morrison, came out on top.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan is temporarily eclipsed. Nationalisation is to be halted. The Labour Party will take seriously the criticisms which are being made of the socialised industries and will try to improve their efficiency. It will even consider whether the extension of the co-operative movement may not be a preferable alternative to more nationalisation when the time comes for another dose of socialism.

One newspaper comment was as follows: "The inescapable fact that Labour leaders had to face at Dorking is that at least half of those who voted for Opposition candidates in February were unquestionably 'workers'. The party's leaders could have reacted to this in two ways. They might have moved, consciously or unconsciously, a good deal nearer to the Labour conception that the leaders know best what is good for the people, and that those ideas can be enforced; or they could take warning, and ask themselves 'frankly where the party went sufficiently wrong to forfeit a material measure of the support it enjoyed five years ago.'

"Thanks to the healthy instincts of British politics, and to the personal common sense of most of those who lead the Labour party, they have chosen the second course."

Good fortune

There can be no doubt that it was a good fortune for the country that Labour chose this moderate line. But the question remains open whether by these new tactics Labour can hope to win the next general election.

Certainly there are factors now telling in Labour's favour. When the general election was held in February, the shadow of coming economic crisis lay heavy over the country. Now there has been an extraordinary change. Because of the continuing American boom it is clear that there will be no crisis this year, and probably not next year either. So the Tories who in February were so confident of disaster will be regarded by many voters as discredited. Some who voted Tory out of fear of the expected economic crash may now angrily switch their votes, feeling that they have been tricked.

But there are also factors telling for the Conservatives. So far as we can see, we are living

Two wars

From Germany, Antony Terry writes that when welfare officials in Aachen, in the British Zone, asked 74-year-old Karl Schneeweiss as he stepped off a train bringing released German prisoners of war from Russia, when he joined the German Army, he answered, "In 1914—under the Kaiser."

Schneeweiss said he was glad to be home, as he was taken prisoner by the Russians in 1910 and later sentenced to 30 years in a Siberian labour camp.

After serving 18 years, he was allowed to marry a Siberian girl who joined him in the camp. When she died in 1946 he "began to feel lonely and homesick."

In March this year he heard that a train carrying German prisoners from World War II, was leaving the camp, and asked the Soviet authorities if he could be allowed to join it. He told them he wanted to see what his home town, Aachen, looked like after 34 years.

Welfare officials took charge of Schneeweiss and found him a home, as Aachen is a mass of ruins from bombing and all his relations are dead.

Though he speaks fluent Russian, Schneeweiss can now remember only a few words of German.

vival of interest in the development of economically backward countries. With the ending of inflation on the Continent the mood is changing. The Economic Commission for Europe has argued in its annual survey that Europe could to its own advantage share again in the work of economic development overseas.

THE DORKING CONFERENCE Here comes a "chilingi"

By "Windrush"
 Special correspondent

through a period when the political pendulum is swinging to the right. For more than a hundred years, English politics have been governed by the swing of the pendulum. Usually the swings in the alternate directions have each occupied a period of several years. When the pendulum once begins to swing to either left or right, it does not stop, but continues to move for a considerable time until the movement has exhausted its momentum.

At any given moment in parliamentary history it is hard to tell what are the long-term forces in operation. They can only be seen clearly, in perspective. But it looks now as if the pendulum was swinging to the left from about the time of Munich or shortly after—say in March 1939—until about the autumn of 1947, the time when the public first became

aware of the dollar crisis. Since then, it has begun to swing back to the right. The swing has been slow, but may gather momentum. Though it may be retarded by the Conservatives' error in forecasting, it is unlikely that it will be stopped or reversed. It has not yet been swinging long enough.

Can the Labour Party hope to survive the effects of this swing? If there was an election today, the result might not be very different from what it was last February. If the election is delayed till next year, the swing may have gone a good deal further by the time it occurs.

Controls going

Certainly the Labour Party will not be able to arrest the swing by its new moderation. In the

last few weeks the Government has abolished petrol rationing. It has abolished the entire system of controls. Does it get any credit for this? On the contrary, the electorate puts down its new attitude to the fact that it has a majority of only seven. If the Government had a majority of 100, would petrol rationing have ended? The crowd of Whitman motorists put their new freedom to the credit, not of Mr. Attlee, but of Mr. Churchill.

There are all kinds of other factors. With economic recovery, Britain has been regaining confidence and self-assurance. Will this intensify the swing to the right? Or will the electorate conclude that it owes the better times to the Government? The economic revival is still very precarious. We are still walking a tight rope. The old alarms can easily recur. What would be the effects then on a general election?

At least we may hope that this last question will not have to be put.

If you approach a group of Tibetans and they start clapping their hands, don't take it as applause. They are driving away the evil spirits that may well accompany a "chilingi," or foreigner.

Six American airmen made a forced landing in Tibet during the war. Extricating themselves from the wreckage of their machine they advanced on the nearest village. The whole population was in the street, clapping like mad.

"Gee, these are real good guys!" exclaimed the delighted flyers. "Who would have believed that Americans were so popular in Tibet?"

Tongues out

To their surprise, however, the apparently enthusiastic welcome suddenly ceased, and the crowd fled into their houses, slamming the doors and barring the windows.

The Tibetans had never before seen an aeroplane and its crew, with the result that they had resorted to the established way of keeping devils at a distance. What puzzled me on arriving in Tibet was the frequency with which people put their tongues out at me. I assumed that this was the same sort of demonstration that rude little boys in England are liable to make at a stranger, but I learned that it is, in fact, a respectful greeting.

Beggars particularly use it, and it is generally accompanied by the gesture of "thumbs up."

There are Tibetan customs which the foreigner also is expected to observe. One is to present a white scarf and a box of biscuits to any Tibetan official upon whom he calls.

Prayer by water

The searves are quite useless, being thin strips of cotton or silk, but they have the same significance as leaving a visiting card in Europe.

Another rule is to keep a holy place on the right hand in passing it.

One of the curious aspects of the Buddhist religion is the mechanisation of prayer. Where streams run down the mountain-side, prayer-wheels are often set up.

They are turned by the water, and are believed to convey to Buddha the invocations that are written out and placed inside them.

But perhaps the oddest Tibetan custom is that by which when a man marries a girl all his younger brothers simultaneously become her husbands also.

This is not the universal rule, but it is practised where the soil is so poor that it would not support a family for each of the brothers, who thus share the bride.

This being a country of magicians, it seemed desirable to consult the oracles.

The main occupation of the itinerant lama is to read the future. When any important decision is to be taken one of them is called in.

There are plenty of them begging their way about the country. We had had several such visitors at this dak bungalow in Yatung, and I inquired if any of them was skilled in reading the future.

Seeing my future

Not these poor begging monks, I was told, but there was in the village a former high lama who had been expelled from his monastery for having a love affair, and whose powers were remarkable.

(Continued on Page 9)

WHERE A MAN'S CAFE IS HIS CASTLE

"For a man's house is his castle," so Sir Edward Coke described the Englishman's home in the 16th century. To a Viennese, the Coffee-house means much more than that.

More than half his waking hours are spent in his regular coffee-house—or Stammeke—where he whiles away the time reading the papers, meeting his cronies, playing games or transacting the business of the day.

As soon as the regular customer comes in through the door, the waiter knows at once where he will sit, and without a word passing between them, he will bring his customer the right drink, and his favourite papers.

Every day at the same hour, your Viennese may be found seated at the same little round table with a glass of water in front of him. The great charm and attraction of the Vienna Coffee-house is the lack of hurry and "high pressure" service.

Few Viennese have much money to spend, and usually they order a small "black coffee," which is replaced by a glass of water when finished. The regular customer will often sit for hours on the chairs, drinking glass after glass of water and in the end paying for the one coffee he drank several hours ago.

The Vienna coffee-house tradition goes back to the time of the Turkish siege of the city in 1683 when the invaders were chased away from Vienna, they left huge piles of the dark,

bitter coffee beans behind them, which the Viennese soon learned to brew in the way that has made Vienna coffee world famous.

Born addict

The Viennese is a born coffee-house addict. As a student he joins a students club which foregathers each evening at one or

other of the many cafes frequented by the University undergraduates.

As a young man in love, he courts his girl in some quiet coffee-house. After he is married, he still has his "Saturday night" with his cronies at his old "Stammke," and if he is happy, he still has his coffee-house as his refuge.

Every coffee-house has its "bridge" or "chess" evening, and some of the finest players in Europe are to be seen every afternoon and evening playing their favourite game. Many cafes have billiard tables, too, for their patrons, but generally the Viennese just love to sit and read the papers from cover to cover for hour after hour.

The reader may well wonder when the Viennese do some work. The answer is that many of them do their work in coffee-houses.

Luddite smoke

By George Schwarty

A new machine, introduced as an experiment into a London tobacco factory, can cut and pack 1,500 cigarettes a minute in one process. Normal production of machines now generally in use is 950 cigarettes a minute.

"We do not," said Mr. Percy Belcher, General Secretary of the Tobacco Workers' Union, "want to interfere with progress or with more efficient methods of production, but unless the workers in the factories construct and install the new machines—their share of any profits—we are not prepared to see these methods introduced without some kind of a fight."

That, although somewhat belligerent, sounds reasonable. But is it? On the assumption that the cutting and racking is of the same standard as previously, the change represents a 70 per cent increase in productivity on that process. Who is responsible for this and to whom should the benefit accrue?

I can appreciate the claim of the inventor to have contributed to the result is incontestable. I can appreciate the contribution of the people whose savings financed the construction and installation of the machine. But in respect of the people directly operating the machine I would want to know in what way their particular activities are affected.

Would they be required to exert any more foot-pounds of energy? Would they be required to furnish any more ergs, or whatever it may be, of brain skill? The job might even be rendered easier, in which case brute logic would suggest a reduction, not an increase, in wages.

Comparison

Does an increase in productivity brought about solely by the machine invariably provoke a demand by the associated worker for increased money remuneration on the grounds of equity? If a chauffeur-driven owner gets a new and faster model does the chauffeur immediately react that means we shall cover more ground a day. I want a rise."

Or take that estimable lady who does for one in the home twice or thrice weekly. Her hands she may have gone on her hands and knees to polish the floor. If you treat yourself to an electric floor polisher does she immediately step up her claim from 2s. 6d. an hour to 3s. on the ground that she is now enabled to cover more of the house per diem? It is much more likely that she will hail the relief to her limbs by embarking on a medical history of the Blinks family, including the obstetrical details which, in my case, always induce a profound queasiness.

Cui bono?

For which particular workers in the tobacco industry would Mr. Belcher claim a cut into the profits derived from the new machine? Would he confine it to the people directly operating the machine? What about the machine minder? What about the warehousemen who deal with the faster flow of output? What about the typists in the office, who, after all, are in the firm?

The fact is that the invention is a cost-reducing innovation, and the ultimate result—under competitive conditions, the speedy result—should be the diffusion of the benefits over the community at large following the repercussions on the price of cigarettes.

On Mr. Belcher's thesis I could stake a claim for using the lift at the office. I calculate it gives me five minutes more at my desk per day, something like 20 hours over the year. The firm must make a profit out of this extra working time obtained through the lift installation. Remind me to walk slowly upstairs in future and to sit, doing nothing until my heart stops thumping.

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FRANCE IN DIFFICULT POSITION; RUSSIAN THREAT A REAL ONE

Paris, June 11.
The French, like the inside of a camembert cheese, are often, not all they are supposed to be.

Australian pound to be revalued?

Canberra, June 10.
The Federal Cabinet discussed the re-valuation of the Australian Pound here today, but made no firm decision. It was authoritatively learned.

Well-informed sources said that a tacit agreement was reached leaving a decision to the Premier, and to the Treasurer, Mr. Arthur William Eaden, with the Cabinet giving an indication that it was in favour of some measure of re-valuation.

Other sources, while denying that a tacit understanding was reached, said that a certain measure of agreement between the Liberal Party and Country Party members in the composite Cabinet was reached.

Consequently, a re-valuation of seven and a half to 10 per cent becomes a possibility, they said. According to the Melbourne "Herald" the Cabinet meeting was told that last year's devaluation was a major factor in causing the price rise the Government was trying to check.

Since the great depression of the 1930s the Australian Pound has been equivalent to 16 shillings sterling. Its return to parity with sterling would mean a rise of 25 per cent.

According to the Melbourne "Herald", reports to the Cabinet had said that devaluation caused price increases of many imported goods and local goods produced from raw materials, for which prices were fixed by world parity. Wages had chased prices.

Devaluation had driven the cost of wool to "its present fantastic level" and had so forced up prices of many other farm commodities that the spending pool of easy money has been disastrously increased.

The newspaper said that economists advising the Cabinet on the advisability of re-valuation to overcome a price crisis, were believed to be widely divided.

Side by side

Not only archaeologists will regret the severe damage caused by the recent earthquake to Cuzco in Peru, once the capital of the amazing Inca Empire. For Cuzco is by no means a city of Inca ruins only.

The Spaniards played their part in rebuilding it, and you will find some of the finest examples of colonial architecture within the remains of its ancient Inca wall.

The Cathedral is seventeenth century, its high altar completely covered with silver; yet almost in the town's centre stands the Temple of the Sun—he Inca deity on which all depended.

Squatting about the streets you will find your typical South American Indians—stolid, indifferent, and apparently indolent, for living at close on 12,000 feet does not encourage physical agility.

Nevertheless, they will walk on incredible number of miles to market their brightly-coloured shawls and rugs and hand-painted leatherware.

As for the Inca ruins themselves, Jerry-builders might well study them. They show perfect stonework and a sound knowledge of what we call modern architecture.

Since the war the dust has hardly had time to settle on the crash of one Government after another, new Cabinets kicking old ones out of their cradles.

What, to the foreign spectator, could look more unstable and unhealthy?

Yet it is also deceiving. For one thing, it hides the fact that France's dealings with foreign Powers have been in the hands of one party all the time without a break, and that only two men of that party have been Foreign Ministers.

Central fact

What is the strength of France in her dealings with Britain and the United States? To what extent is her Foreign Minister holding back or dragging with him the opinion of the French people in these great matters?

The central fact is that since the end of the war—apart from the Schuman plan—France has not had the material power to be anything more than a camp-follower of Britain and the U.S. in foreign policy.

Instead of boldly originating policy on its own, France has had successively to adopt its foreign policy to that of the English-speaking world, not being able to lead and not wanting isolation.

With this goes the fact that at no time in contemporary history has public opinion on foreign affairs in France run ahead of the official ideas of the policy-makers—not even when Hitler marched into the Ruhr.

The policy-makers in France have always led public opinion—though led rather than dragged, because the gap between official policy and the notions of the man in the street has not been so impossible wide as to engender large resistance and conflict. (Communists, a powerful force in France, are here excluded as not being free to reach undistorted opinion.)

Public opinion is often well up behind official policy on foreign affairs—but probably more often when official policy is defensive and even negative, though when Poincaré sent French troops into the Rhineland in 1922 the man in the street approved (only to change his mind two years later and overthrow Poincaré, because France had isolated herself.)

In France, as in many other countries only extremely rarely does public opinion try to spur policy-makers in a positive way. Certainly now the average Frenchman shows no strong desire to initiate or force the hand of Government in foreign relations.

There is very little sniping from the wings at official policy, except, of course, by Communists and Gaullists. Even at the present stage of the East-West split (and with the Russians only a few hundred land-miles away nobody has any illusion about what would happen to France in a new war), public anxiety does not show itself in opposition to Government foreign policy.

But neither does the anxiety express itself in people urging the policy-makers into bolder, more rapid measures.

This is not necessarily due to apathy among the masses of the French people. The conviction here is that the mass of Americans would never have been stirred from their basic lack of interest in Europe if General Marshall, President Truman and others had not made them pay out dollars to Europe. Said a Frenchman the other day: "The passions and polemics about Europe among Americans come from their pockets."

In new war

The negativeness of the French people's attitude to foreign affairs is as though they were trying not to see either side of the giant nutcracker in which their country is inescapably caught and in which they would probably be crushed in a new war.

Yet with no Channel no army or air force worth the name little heavy industry and an empty treasury, it is unthinkable to most French that they should combat

the decision of their policy-makers, which, of all the Western Allies, presses them closest against the Russian side of the nutcracker.

Perhaps the only current of opinion against the policy-makers which comes anything near to being a positive thing is a yearning for some kind of neutrality.

Some policy-makers, not so long ago, were even speculating briefly and vaguely on the vision of France at the head of a European "Third Force," neutral, self-sufficient (with its overseas territories), preserving its own values and one day perhaps becoming the nucleus of world reconciliation.

This neutrality idea, after a period of eclipse, is now reappearing among some private groups. But it presents the policy-makers, who have abandoned the idea, with no real problem. At heart the pro-neutrals themselves are sceptical about the idea ever being possible.

The comfort to them is that neutrality is an ideal about which they can be positive and hold positive about either side of the world nutcracker, American technical society or Soviet Communism.

Contrast

It would be inept to try to draw an over-comforting conclusion from the lack in France of an American-style conflict on foreign policy.

Few of the given facts in the two countries are parallel—even those of the personality of the Foreign Minister himself.

Acheson is now passing through storm and stress largely because he is not a party man, but is regarded as a professional statesman within the Administration's gates, and he is having to woo the Senate and public like a doctor trying to persuade a plague-ridden jungle tribe that he is on their side when he prescribes public health measures that violate their own tribal superstitions.

In France there is no important cry (such as Acheson hears) of "Schuman must go."

Unquestioned

Schuman is a party man and, unlike Acheson, is the unquestioned spokesman of French foreign policy. He does not, again unlike Acheson, have to stump the country trying to make speeches for an impending referendum on his foreign policy.

What is doubtful, however, is that the French parties and people would behave with any more cohesion if France were in the relative position of the United States and called on to lead the cold war, confront Russia with hard reality and finance much of the rest of the free world.

In the meantime French policy-makers are successfully developing and maturing public opinion on Foreign Affairs—even on such explosive issues as relations with Germany. The evolution of French opinion over Germany in the last two years has been surprising.

If there is a future at all for Europe perhaps this is one of its best assurances.

THREAT TO WAR OFFICE

London, June 10.
Scotland Yard received an anonymous telephoned threat today that the British War Office would be dynamited and hastily threw an extra guard of uniformed and plainclothes officers around the Army nerve centre in Whitehall.

Senior Yard officials, recalling similar threats on government buildings in the past year, did not rule out the possibility of a hoax but took no chances—United Press.



De Gasperi warns Italy of nationalism's errors

Rome, June 10.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi solemnly warned Italy today — the 10th anniversary of Mussolini's "stab in the back" declaration of war — to remember the errors of blazing nationalism.

The Premier, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies in reply to a charge that his government is pursuing a foreign policy dominated by armistice psychosis, did not mention the anniversary.

He said, however, that the history and the passionate judgment of the immediate post-war period must be remembered.

"You should meditate," he continued, "on the errors we all have made and it would be a sin for any government—even if it cost their electoral position—not to stress that these errors came more from mistaken theories and ideas than from men."

The Christian Democrat leader spoke at the conclusion of a Chamber debate on the government's policy on Trieste.

"We cannot forget the errors, the consequences and the conduct of a regime that carried the state to destruction. Any misunderstanding of this kind would be a responsibility that the government cannot assume."

Deputy Fulglio Giannini of the now almost defunct "Common Man Party" had inspired the Premier's spirited reply with his demand for a militant and aggressive policy.

"It is necessary for the allies to remember," he had told the Chamber, "that they conquered Fascism and not Italy; that the new Democratic Italy is among the conquerors and has full rights under the principles of the Atlantic Charter must be respected."

Giannini had also contended that the war continues.

Sharp reply

This concept, the Premier replied sharply, could not be admitted and furthermore it is not to be admitted that war is inevitable.

"It is necessary," he continued, "to distinguish in youth the illusion that war would be a solution to the problems of the nation."

He said that heroism and sacrifice did attract youth, but it is the duty of "we men of experience, aged in the midst of war, to inculcate the love of peace—the duty not only of the majority party but all parties."

Anti-armistice thinking, when not limited to dignity and pride, "lead fatally to war thinking," he said.

Referring to Trieste—a question which has brought worsening re-

Morrison on Russia

London, June 10.

Russia will not dare start war as long as the free countries of the West stick together, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, declared today.

Mr. Morrison told a meeting of women at nearby Huddersfield: "The Russian Government wants to conquer the world, for the principles of Communist dictatorship. We and the United States and France and the other free countries of Western Europe have got together in the Atlantic Pact. We are putting together all our armies and navies and air forces to form a joint defence that will be strong enough to frighten off Communist imperialists and the would-be war-mongers."

"As long as we free countries stick together in this way and all do our fair share in making our joint defences strong we have no fear of war. The men of the Kremlin won't dare to start one and we shall be sure of peace."

"And if Moscow should change its line and seek peace and co-operation we shall be ready to respond most heartily," United Press.

Previously, Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, had dealt directly with the Trieste problem, rejecting pro-Communist demands that Italy support Russia's position.

This demand, by Pietro Nenni, leader of the pro-Communist Italian Socialist Party, included withdrawal of Allied troops from the Trieste free territory, appointment of a territory government as provided by the Italian peace treaty.

These provisions have been hung up on the inability of the Big Four powers to agree on a candidate for governor.

Following de Gasperi's speech and a brief rebuttal by Nehru, the Chamber rejected the Socialist demand by a vote of 209 to 107.

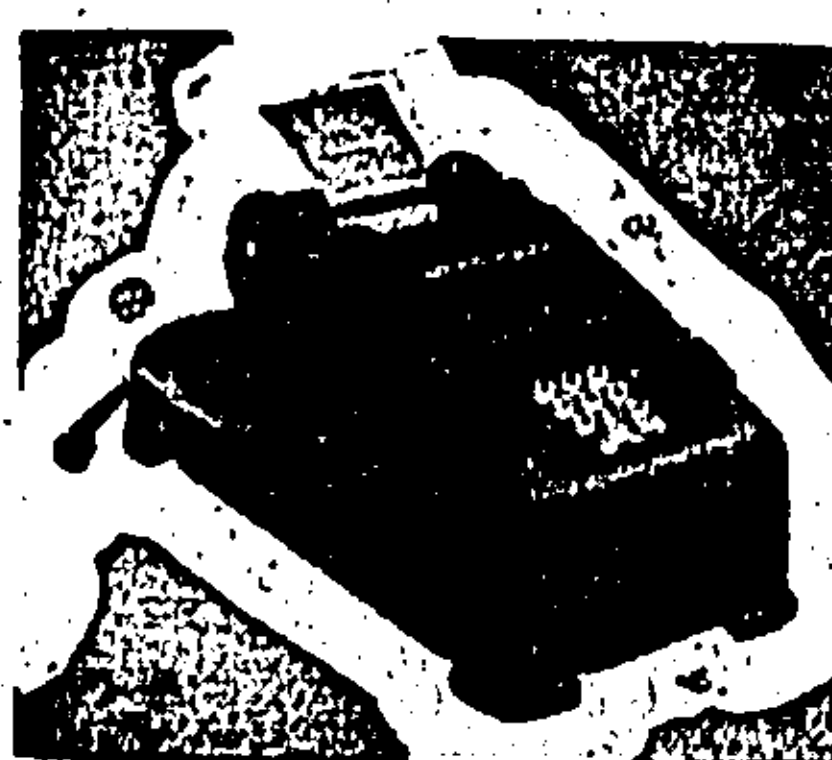
It also rejected another proposal which called for Italy's denunciation of the peace treaty unless Trieste were returned.

—Associated Press.

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Conference on World
Brotherhood

Paris, June 10.

Mr. Theodor Hauss, President of the West German
Republic, said today that German officials
are cracking down against instigators of anti-
Jewish incidents.

He sent a message to the conference on World
Brotherhood that the German people reject
the false doctrine of race hatred. "This
idea," he added, "has taken deep root in Ger-
many and spread among the German people."

"Incidents which have unfor-
tunately occurred and which by
some are viewed as a return to
anti-Semitic tendencies are con-
sidered shameful in Germany
and are therefore being rejec-
ted," said Mr. Hauss. He added:
"Investigations are being made
at the present moment to dis-
cover the instigators of these
transgressions."

The four-day conference, at-
tended by scientists, educationists,
business and religious leaders of
11 Western nations, seeks to
create a world organization for
brotherhood. It is an outgrowth
of the National Conference of
Christians and Jews, formed in the
U.S. 22 years ago to fight racial
and religious intolerance.

Mr. Alfred Mayer, a Jewish
lawyer of Wiesbaden, Germany,
charged yesterday in a speech
that clandestine forces are keep-
ing anti-Semitism alive in Ger-
many.

Mr. Ferdinand Fritzsche, Deputy
Mayor of Western Berlin, told
the conference that sometimes
there seem to have been flare-
ups of new anti-Jewish hatred in
country districts but he said they
concern only the so-called dis-
franchised persons.

"Nowhere in Germany have I
found any trace of real anti-
Semitism," he said.
Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor
of the Bonn Republic, told the
conference that the whole Ger-
man people support creation of
an organization for world
brotherhood.

"In the distraught times in
which we live," he said, "it is of
particular importance that the
spiritual and intellectual leaders
of the nations should constantly
hold before the eyes of their
peoples the concept of the
brotherhood of all men."

"Only thus can the feelings of
bitterness and hatred which to-
day divide nations from nation
and class from class be gradually
by the spirit of trust, co-opera-
tion and fellowship," he said.

British warning

A leading British industrial-
ist and a French banker
warned against carrying destruc-
tion of the world's wealth
too far.

Sir Stanford Cooper, Vice
chairman of the Ford Motor Co.,
Ltd., of London, said in a speech
that "the social question of too
sudden uplifts in remuneration
of labour must be considered."

"It would, I submit, be un-
brotherly so to increase rates of
pay of backward peoples if the
consequences would result in
avoidance of working with re-
gularity or injurious spending
because of an overfull purse and
an uneducated mind."



The Wellington Arch into Green
Park at Hyde Park Corner, seen
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(HUTS)

1.15—News, Weather Report and An-

ouncement.

1.25—Interlude.

1.30—"Music for You."

2.00—Close Down.

6.00—"Hong Kong Calling"—Program-

me Summary.

6.02—Children's Half Hour—Conducted

by Jack Frost, (Studio)

6.20—Portuguese Half Hour, (Studio)

7.00—"The Richard Tauber Programme"

With Richard Tauber, The

Malchirino Orchestra, (HUTS)

7.30—"The Record"—Presented by

Ronnie Gibbons, (Studio)

8.00—World News and News Analysis.

(London Relay)

8.15—"Like What I Like"—Presented

by King, (Studio)

8.45—Linda Carter Talks on Films.

(Studio)

9.00—"From the Editor's Office" (London

Relay)

9.10—Weather Report.

9.15—"Concerto"—Prokofiev's Concerto

No. 3 in C Major, Op. 26 Sergei

Prokofiev (Piano) and the London

Symphony Orchestra, conducted by

Neville Martin, (Studio)

9.45—"Scotland Yard"—A programme

on the Work of Scotland Yard.

No. 6: "Microscopic Evidence"

(HUTS)

10.15—"At the Ball"—New Symphony

Orchestra

10.45—Music for Dancing with Bob

Grady and His Orchestra.

11.00—Night News Hour (London Relay)

11.15—Weather Report.

11.30—Goodnight Music.

Good Good the King,

Close Down.

11.35—Close Down.

11.40—Close Down.

11.45—Close Down.

11.50—Close Down.

11.55—Close Down.

12.00—Close Down.

12.05—Close Down.

12.10—Close Down.

12.15—Close Down.

12.20—Close Down.

12.25—Close Down.

12.30—Close Down.

12.35—Close Down.

12.40—Close Down.

12.45—Close Down.

12.50—Close Down.

12.55—Close Down.

1.00—Close Down.

1.05—Close Down.

1.10—Close Down.

1.15—Close Down.

1.20—Close Down.

1.25—Close Down.

1.30—Close Down.

1.35—Close Down.

1.40—Close Down.

1.45—Close Down.

1.50—Close Down.

1.55—Close Down.

2.00—Close Down.

2.05—Close Down.

2.10—Close Down.

2.15—Close Down.

2.20—Close Down.

2.25—Close Down.

2.30—Close Down.

2.35—Close Down.

2.40—Close Down.



CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"HUNAN"	Incheon & Tientsin	5 p.m. 12th June
"YUNNAN"	Salmon	Noon 13th June
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 13th June
"SOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	3 p.m. 15th June
"ANHUI"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	3 p.m. 17th June
"FUKIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 18th June
"YOHOW"	Singapore & Indonesia	20th June

* Sails from Custodian Wharf.

ARRIVALS FROM

"SHENGKING"	Keelung	p.m. 11th June
"SINKIANG"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	12th/13th June
"FUKIEN"	Indonesia & Straits	14th June
"SOOCHOW"	Indonesia	18th June
"FOYANG"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	10th/17th June

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE LTD./CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"CHANGSHA"	Japan	15th June
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney	19th June
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	23rd June
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney, Port Kembla & Melbourne	6th July

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	In Port
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	16th June
"TAIPING"	Japan	20th June
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	3rd July

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

"AGAPENOR"	Havre & Liverpool	22nd June
"CALCHAS"	Casablanca, Liverpool & Dublin	24th June

ARRIVALS FROM

"PELEUS"	U.K. via Straits	14th June
"AGAPENOR"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	16th June
"DOLUS"	U.K. via Bangkok & Labuan	17th June
"AENEAS"	U.K. via Straits	27th June
"MARON"	U.K. via Straits	4th July
"AUTOMEDON"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	13th July
"PATROCLUS"	U.K. via Straits	17th July
"CYCLOPS"	U.K. via Straits	27th July

DE LA RAMA LINES

Sailing to NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, Via JAPAN and PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"DONA ANICETA"	13th June
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ARRIVALS FROM ATLANTIC

"PIONEER DALE"	June 12
"PIONEER WAVE"	July 1
"PIONEER LAND"	Aug. 13

SAILING TO MANILA

"PIONEER DALE"	(via Yokohama, Kobe & Fusan) June 13
"PIONEER WAVE"	(via Keelung & Yokohama) Aug. 5
"PIONEER LAND"	(via Yokohama & Takubaru) Aug. 14

SAILINGS TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA via JAPAN & PANAMA CANAL

"PIONEER MAIL"	Arr. June 10 Sails June 12
"PIONEER BAY"	June 28
"PIONEER DALE"	July 7
"PIONEER LAKE"	Aug. 6

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Queen's Bldg. COMPANY Tel. 25196.

The above list indicates the principal ports of loading and discharge as presently intended, but not their final destination. For further information, see schedule at the Company's Office.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

U.S. ISSUES WARNING ON RUBBER SPECULATION

Washington, June 10.

The U.S. State Department has issued a warning that unjustified speculation has almost doubled the normal rubber prices and is hampering the United States' military stockpiling, it was revealed today.

French currency reform due

Paris, June 10

Emmanuel Monick, honorary President of the Bank of France, confirmed today that France would attempt to stabilize its currency in relation to gold and dollars this autumn. M. Monick said, "Yes, that is true" when told of a story in an afternoon newspaper predicting the step.

"This is very important to France," he said in an interview. "It will strengthen the Franc in all foreign markets. It shows that France is in position to stabilize its currency."

The Finance Ministry refused to confirm or deny the story. Other financial quarters said they had heard rumours of such a move.

Stabilisation of the French Franc might involve removal of all controls on exchanging Francs for other currencies, something which has not been possible since the war.

Asked if the stabilisation of the Franc meant a step towards returning France to the gold standard, M. Monick smiled and said, "It is better that we do not talk about this now."

He said the first step towards stabilisation would be to obtain international agreements with other nations with which France does business. He added that approval would be made to the International Monetary Fund which exercises some control over international currency exchange.

Foreign financial observers were sceptical of the report, however. One banker said, "The rumours have been around town for some time but frankly I feel there is little likelihood of any such move."

He explained that the reports probably arise from the normal decline in the black market rate of the Franc during the summer when more tourist dollars are available.

The Franc is now officially pegged at 350 to the dollar and the black market rate, which went as high as 400 last winter, is only a point or two above the legal level.

—Associated Press.

U.S. money to aid Israel recovery

Cairo, June 10.

Mr. Joseph Linton, Israel envoy to Australia, said here today that the Jewish State had accepted about \$100,000,000 from the United States to develop her agriculture, transport and industry.

The envoy, who was leaving for Sydney tonight, mentioned the re-settlement of immigrants, the development of agriculture and industry and the future of Jerusalem as the three big problems confronting the Jewish State.

Mr. Linton said that Israel was opposed to the internationalisation of the Holy City "though it is not wholly opposed to United Nations supervision in the matter of protecting the Holy Places there."

He said that the Middle East situation was still between war and peace.

Israel has signed only an armistice with her neighbours and a state of emergency continues in the new-born State, he added.—Reuter.

TRADE TALKS WITH SPAIN

London, June 10.

The Treasury announced today that a British delegation will go to Madrid early next week to review existing trade arrangements and to discuss with the Spanish Government trade and payments between the sterling area and the Spanish monetary area over the next 12 months.

The delegation will consist of representatives of the Treasury, the Board of Trade, and the Bank of England.

It was understood in London that these discussions would be routine.—Reuter.

Karachi, June 10.

A six-man official trade delegation led by Shujat Ali Hanif, (Joint) Secretary of the Pakistan Ministry of Commerce, will leave here on June 10 to visit Italy, Poland, Britain, Switzerland, Egypt and Japan.—Reuter.

The Department, noting that the price is 34 cents a pound compared with last year's average of 17½ cents, said it had protested against this temporary phenomenon during friendly discussions with the governments of major producers.

It did not identify the countries, but the biggest sources of natural rubber are in British-controlled Malaya, Indonesia, French-dominated Indo-China, Burma and Ceylon. These nations are also hotbeds of Communist underground agitation. The Kremlin's frank plans to dominate the area are deemed a serious threat to American supplies.

The Department said spiralling prices, which recently caused major American rubber companies to increase consumer prices, might result in business losses for the producing areas and endanger their long-term earnings. This apparently was a reference to the warborn synthetic rubber industry in the United States.

The synthetic varieties sell for the government-pegged price of 18½ cents a pound and have already cut into the natural rubber market. The government owns 11 synthetic plants, which are leased to private operators. House and Senate Committees, aware of the stockpiling need and the cost of natural rubber, have voted to retain government control of the plants for at least two more years.

The government has set aside only US\$735,000,000 for stockpiling all strategic materials in the fiscal year 1950. Officials therefore are particularly disturbed by the high price of natural rubber.

Serious implications

The Department, in a statement issued to the Press, said the United States has directed the attention of rubber-producing and marketing countries to the serious implications of recent movements in the prices of that commodity.

"These countries have been told that the United States believes that wide speculative swings in the price of a major raw material perform a disservice to the producer and the consumer alike."

Informed sources added that the major concern to the United States was the recent Indonesian policy of stockpiling large quantities of rubber to create a false scarcity which contributed to the rising prices. The Department noted, however, "April, exports from Indonesia were nearly three times January exports."

It said this increased natural rubber production and augmented U.S. synthetic rubber output indicated recent natural rubber prices are a temporary phenomenon and present prices may reflect merely a temporary scarcity of spot rubber due to a number of factors.

The Department said Mr. Willis Armstrong, U.S. delegate to the International Rubber Study Group, had brought the United States concern over the price trend to the attention of the group at its meeting in Brussels but it did not disclose the names of the countries to which it had addressed protests.

The Department said merely, "Since the study group meeting, the Department of State has continued to emphasise this position in friendly discussions with the governments of major producers of natural rubber."

Mr. Armstrong told the rubber study group, "The sharp upward trend in natural rubber prices... if continued, might well lead to material impairment of the long-term earning power of producing areas and simultaneously hamper efforts of the manufacturing industry in consuming countries throughout the world to expand the market for their products. We have thought it appropriate to call attention to these fundamental considerations which we regard as generally self-evident and applicable to all countries."

"The United States government has been taking steps to increase its production of synthetic rubber and it is expected that by July production of general purpose synthetic rubber will have reached the rate of 35,000 long tons per month, as contrasted with 10,000 in January," said the Department statement.—United Press.

New York Stock market rallies

New York, June 10.

The stock market rallied after a setback this week. The comeback was strikingly successful. Not only were early losses recovered but a substantial gain on the week was made.

During Monday and Tuesday morning, more than \$1,000,000,000 was sliced off the market value of all stocks listed on the exchange. At the final bell on Friday the market showed a net gain of more than 1,000 million dollars.

General Motors rise

Tuesday started off calmly enough except for a sharp rise in General Motors. The advance in General Motors was a natural sequence to the news announced after the close on Monday that the company's Board had proposed to split the stock on the basis of two shares for one.

Around 11 o'clock, selling orders poured in from all quarters. Even General Motors was pulled down from its perch. Trading was so fast that the ticker tape lagged as much as four minutes in reporting trades on the floor of the exchange.

The drop ended as suddenly as it started. For a couple of hours, the market coasted along the bottom. Then, during the afternoon, the market turned in one of those virtuous performances for which the exchange is famous.

Losses were wiped out in most cases, numerous issues crossed into the net gain column. General Motors finished with a sensational 7½ point gain at 95½.

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Russian granted asylum

Berlin, June 9.

A Soviet Army sergeant, Mikhail Amurkhanovich Karatsyev, who fled from duty with the Russian Army of Occupation in East Germany two weeks ago, has been granted political asylum by the British authorities in Berlin.

The main reasons given by Karatsyev for his flight, according to an official British statement, were the Soviet regime's "crimes and violence" against the minority Moslem peoples of Chechen-Ingush, who were deported en masse to Siberia from the Caucasus in 1944.

Karatsyev, who comes from a village near the border of the former Chechen-Ingush autonomous Republic, is the son of a peasant whose farm was collectivised in 1945.

The official announcement said that Karatsyev's description of the deportation "implies previous accounts of the cruel way in which it was carried out and how a minority people were destroyed."

(The Chechen-Ingush autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was partly overrun by the Germans in their push into the Caucasus during the war.)

Karatsyev said, "At 7 o'clock on the morning of February 13, 1944, all the inhabitants of the village were summoned to the Red Army Day meetings. By that time there were already two or three soldiers in each house and at the meeting the civilian population was surrounded by troops armed with automatic rifles and machine-guns."

"Party representatives in military uniforms then announced that for treachery and disobedience to the Soviet authorities the whole of the population was to be deported on that very same day."—Reuter.

Here comes a "chilingi"

(Continued From Page 5)

I sent for him.

He sat at the table and began a rapid, muttered chant, evidently intended to provide the right atmosphere. Then he took out a flat box about 3in. square, which, to my surprise, contained three ordinary dice.

On the table he then laid a discoloured Tibetan book, consisting of long, narrow pages closely covered with handwritten script.

When his incantations had come to an end the lama took the three dice, rolled up his eyes in his head farther than I should have thought possible, murmured a final charm, and cast the dice in the lid of the box.

He then brought his eyes down, inspected the result of the throw, and turned up a page in his book, from which he read the forecast. It was discouraging. "Shall I succeed in my present enterprise?" I had asked.

"No," said the oracle. "You came very near to success, but someone intervened, and your plans were swept away like straw before the wind."

Trouble coming

I admit that this fitted in with the impression I already had of opposition from a certain influential quarter.

"What is the future of Tibet?" I asked through my two interpreters.

"A lot of trouble coming to Tibet—but not yet," was the answer.

I paid five rupees, or about 7s. 6d., for this peep behind the curtain of the future—and though I formed the opinion that my soothsayer was bogus, nothing has yet happened to discredit his predictions.

PIT DISASTER TRAPS SEVEN

Lille, Northern France, June 10.

Seven miners were tonight announced to be trapped in a pit disaster at Fenain, near Douai.

A tunnel collapsed 1,600 feet below ground at 3 p.m. GMT just as the miners concerned were on their way to the surface.

The news spread through the little village of the French Black Country quickly, and families gathered anxiously at the pithead. Rescue workers managed to push through an air-pipe but reported that it would be impossible to dislodge the bricks before tomorrow afternoon.

Further falls of stone are possible, they said, and voices were heard shouting through the air-pipe, indicating that at least some of the men are alive and conscious.—Reuter.

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PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	LEAVES LONDON	DUE HONGKONG
"CANTON"	29th June	2nd July
"CORFU"	29th June	2nd July
"CANTON"	27th July	29th August

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
"CANTON"	7th July	8th August
"CORFU"	4th August	5th September
"CANTON"	1st September	2nd October
"CANTON"	29th September	29th October
"CORFU"	27th October	27th November
"CANTON"	24th November	24th December
"CHUBAN"	9th December	6th January

* Disembark passengers at Southampton on 23rd December.

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	DUE HONGKONG	FROM
"CORFU"	29th June	London & Continent.
"CANTON"	27th July	—
HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	FOR
"CORFU"	16th June	London & Continent.
"CANTON"	2nd July	—

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Said, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam. With liberty to call at Bombay if Indusment offers.

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BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"TAIREA"	In port	from Japan
	21st June	for Singapore, Penang, Bangkok & Calcutta.
"BANGOLA"	due	from Japan
	21st June	for Singapore, Penang, Bangkok & Calcutta.

* These ships have Refrigerated Cargo space.

P. & O. B.I. JOINT SERVICE

"PUNDUA"	In port	from
	12th June	Persian Gulf, Bombay & Straits.
"ITOLA"	due	from
	10th June	Persian Gulf, Karachi, Bombay via Straits.
"PUNNEA"	due	from
	21st June	for Japan.
	22nd June	from Japan.
	25th June	for Straits & Chittagong.

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"EASTERN"	due	from
	24th June	Australia.
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	2nd July	Australia.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From PERSIAN GULF, KARACHI, BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees per ship
m.s. "PUNDUA"

are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where it will lie at consignees' risk and expense and subject to terms and conditions of storage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. The cargo is expected to be ready for delivery from the Godown on and after June 12, 1950.

Cargo is considered as being accepted in good order and condition by consignees, unless broken, chafed and damaged packages are left in the Godown for subsequent examination by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of consignees, at 10 a.m. on June 15, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulation, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when dutiable goods are examined.

All damaged cargo claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 2, 1950, or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have been taken delivery of ex ship's side or alternatively ex the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s premises unless a joint survey has previously been effected.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Agents, B.I. S.N. Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong, June 12, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY

s.s. "CHARLES E. DANT"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on June 15, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulation, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 10, 1950 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before June 23, 1950 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents, Hong Kong, June 9, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

M.V. "CHANGSHA" Arrd. June 7, 1950

ROYAL INTER-OCEANIC LINES			
SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS AND MACASSAR			
"TJIBODAS"	12th June	30th June	
"TABMAN"	25th June	1st July	
"VAN HEUTZ"	25th June	1st July	
"TJITALENGKA"	9th July	13th July	
*not calling Singapore			
*only to Singapore, Penang & Bel. Deli			
MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA			
"TJISADANE"	15th June		
"BERLAGE"	20th June		
"TEGELBERG"	In Port	6th July	
"TJIKAMPEK"	2nd July	5th Aug.	
"RUYS"	2nd July	5th Aug.	
*not calling Manila and ending on 14th June only			
*not calling South America			
JAPAN			
"TJIBODAS"	12th June	13th June	
"STRAAT SOENDA"	In Port	15th June	
"TEGELBERG"	4th July	18th June	
"RUYS"	3rd Aug.	16th July	
Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE			
EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA			
"RYNKERK"	14th June	15th July	
"LANGLESCOT"	14th June	15th July	
"MARIEKERK"	early July	early Aug.	
Through B/L issued to Mediterranean and Northern European ports.			
JAPAN			
"RYNKERK"	14th June	18th June	
"LANGLESCOT"	14th July	18th June	
"MARIEKERK"	early Aug.	early July	
KING'S BUILDING, TELEPHONE 28015 TO 28017			
CHINESE AGENTS: 22, CONNAUGHT ROAD, TEL. 28015, 28017			

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VIA LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA

"STEEL SURVEYOR" 26th June
"AKTION" 24th July

Tanks available for Bulk Oil.

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"STEEL SEAFARER" 24th June
"STEEL ROVER" 23rd July
"STEEL ADMIRAL" 20th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

Sails N.Y. Sails S.F. Due H.K.

"STEEL SEAFARER" Sailed Sailed 24th June
"STEEL ROVER" 17th June 8th July 22nd July
"STEEL ADMIRAL" 11th July 26th July 16th Aug.

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ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

m.v. "SUMATRA" End June
m.v. "MUNDORO" End July

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

m.v. "BALI" 14th June
m.v. "SUMATRA" 16th July

FOR
ADEN, PORT SAID, GENOA, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO & GOTHENBURG

Tanks available for Bulk Oil

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HONG KONG WATERFRONT

BY OUR HARBOUR REPORTER

A night on a fishing junk

Port notes

While walking along the waterfront the other day something happened which evoked our interest. Its regular look place outside the Dairy Farm Restaurant, Des Voeux Road Central, half an hour later. As luck would have it we were in on it too.

The incident proved that once good intentions could be very badly misconstrued, and in this case, the would-be "good Samaritan" nearly landed in a Police Station—on a charge of being a kidnapper.

A Shanghai woman, who recently arrived in the Colony, went to visit her husband who was working on one of the ships berthed alongside a wharf on Connaught Road.

Her husband was not on the ship at the time. Somehow she became involved in a quarrel with a member of the crew. She was beaten up.

A ricksha-puller went to her aid and advised by bystanders offered to take her to the SCA to report the matter. Outside the wharf, the two met the woman's husband who decided to accompany them to the SCA.

Later outside the Dairy Farm the same three persons were seen talking and gesticulating excitedly to two police constables, one of whom had a firm grip on the ricksha puller. The husband of the Shanghai woman was accusing the ricksha puller of attempting to kidnap his wife.

It appeared that not one of the three knew where the SCA was and after wandering round the streets the ricksha puller decided to pull into the lane near the Metropole Hotel and told the woman to remain in the ricksha while he and her husband went to find out where the SCA was.

The husband created a scene and at once called the Police, saying that the ricksha puller was trying to entice him away so that his "concubines" could split his wife away.

At this point a reporter intervened and told the Police what had actually transpired. The only crime the ricksha puller could be guilty of was not knowing where the SCA was.

The ricksha puller was freed, sadder and wiser. He was not paid a single cent for his half-an-hour's pulling of the injured woman.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.
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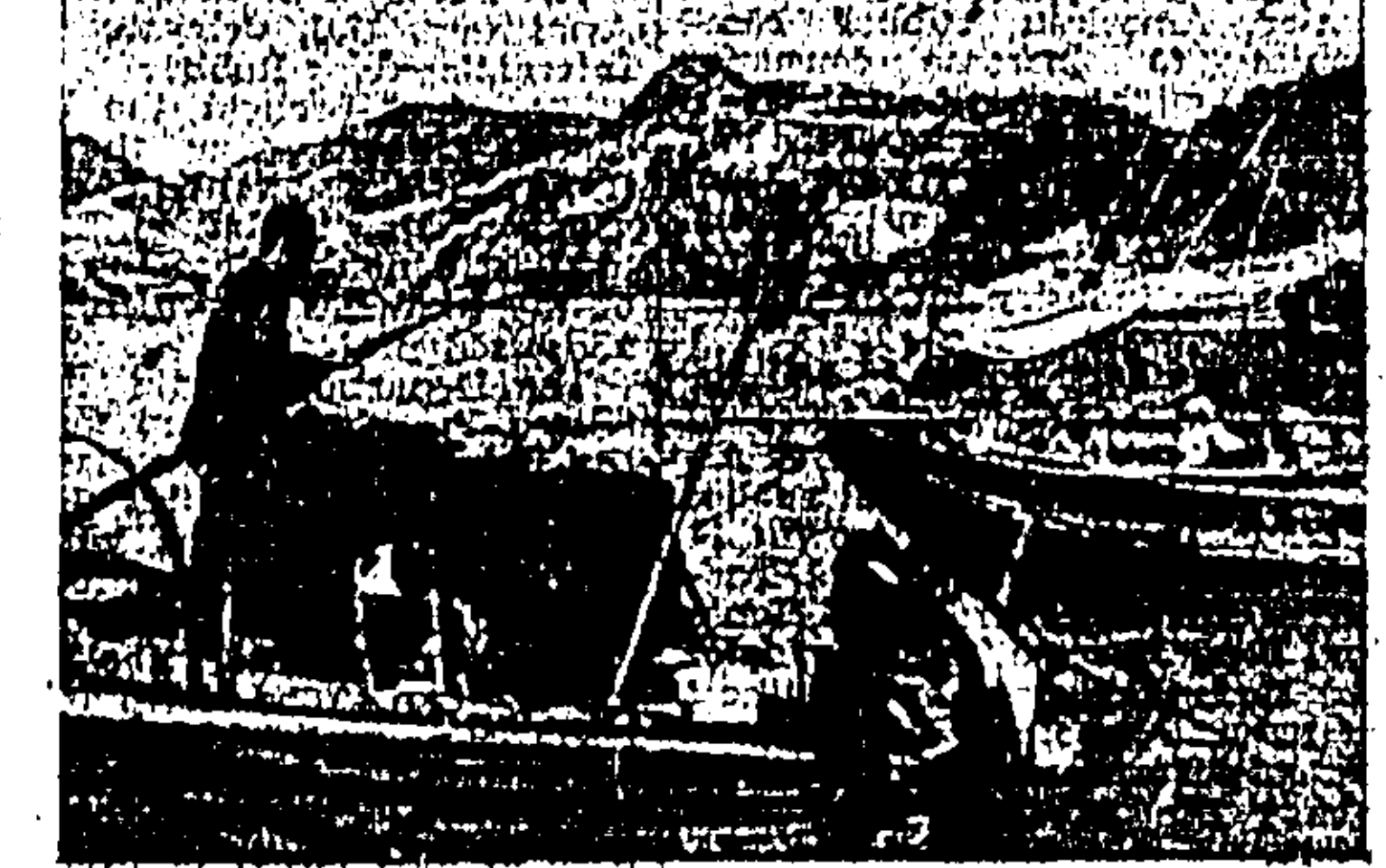
The teeming thousands now residing in the Colony, rich and poor alike, have seldom, if ever, given much thought to how their daily food reaches their kitchens and tables.

Of the different kinds of food one may find in the homes the most common of all is fish.

People take for granted that fish will be on sale in the markets whenever they want it but do they realise that but for the fishermen of Hong Kong they would have to do without this essential type of food which is supposedly "good for the brain" and within easy reach of everyone's purse?

The fishing population of the Colony number into the thousands and the main "fishing colonies" are at Aberdeen, Shauki-wan and Stanley.

The daily routine of each "colony" is similar and the fishing boats put out to sea mostly at night.



A fishing junk and its accompanying sampan about to set out for a night's fishing. ("China Mail" photo).

Fishermen seldom get a holiday, but when they do not go out to catch fish, which happens on nights when the moon shines full, they are occupied with the mending of their nets or in the tarring of their vessels to make them more sea-worthy.

One of the most experienced fishermen residing at Stanley goes by the name of "Sup Kau" (nineteen) who is well past 30 years of age. He has been fishing most of his life and even today is in charge of the three large fishing junks which are manned by his sons and his sons' sons.

Whenever the boats set out for the night's trolling for fish "Sup Kau" is in charge of one of them. His experience and knowledge of the waters of Tytan Bay and Stanley Bay prove invaluable and it is seldom that his fishing family have an unprofitable night.

Preparations for the evening's fishing begin early in the morning by the younger members of the family while the older men are enjoying their tea in a tea-house.

The younger boys and girls are set to the task of drying out in the early morning sun snags, fish such as whitebait and minnows which will be used as bait.

In the afternoon the older members of the fishing family check the nets which will be used that night. The nets measure from 100 feet to 150 feet with a width between eight to 12 feet. One net has a mesh of about one while another will have a mesh of between two to three inches.

The nets are carefully checked and all holes and tears mended before they are carefully laid out on the sandy beach to dry.

"As the sun sets the nets are gathered and carried on poles to the fishing boats. The bait to be used is also stored carefully away in the holds of each junk."

The junk's incandescent fishing lamps are checked to see that they are full of kerosene and as dusk falls the boats set out for the fishing grounds.

Generally it has been arranged beforehand where the fishing vessels will go but should the advice of the "elders" prove wrong, which is very seldom, then the boats move off to another spot.

By the time they reach the fishing grounds the sky is dark

and the lamps are lit. Soon other vessels are in the area adding their lights to attract the fish.

The bait which has been dried during the day is then scattered in the water and a period of waiting sets in. Sometimes this lasts more than two hours and the wiser ones of the fishing family take a nap while the diligent ones get everything ready.

Every half hour or so more bait is thrown into the water and then when the head of the fishing family says so, a small sampan takes one end of the net and sets out from the larger junk's side. The net is carefully paid out from

the junk to ensure that no snarls will allow a possibly large catch to get away.

After almost the whole length of the net is paid out the fishing junk and the sampan move almost parallel with each other for a 100 yards or so before the two vessels begin to converge on each other.

As the two vessels draw closer and closer the younger members of the family "get in on the act".

They are supplied with long poles and sticks and sometimes with a piece of tin, with these they beat the water and create commotion in order to frighten the fish from the open side of the two boats and force the fish to swim towards the converging net.

Sounds carry far in the night and many residents at Stanley believe that they are hearing ghosts when they hear the thumpings at night.

Once the two boats make contact with each other then the fish in the net are well and truly caught. As the net is slowly hauled in great care has to be taken that the net can bear the weight of the catch.

Sometimes when the weight of the net becomes too heavy indicating that the catch is a large one, to ensure that the net does not break under the strain, part of it is lifted and some of the fish allowed to get away.

Personality in the news

Towards the end of this year the Marine Department will lose through retirement one of its most valued and popular officers—Mr. Neill Garland, Assistant Director of Marine, (Ship Surveys) who has been with the Harbour Department for more than 22 years.

His services to the Colony were recognised in the recent Birthday Honours by his appointment as a Companion of the Imperial Service Order by His Majesty the King.

Mr. Garland was selected by the Secretary of State in 1927 for appointment in Hong Kong as a Naval Architect and Surveyor of Ships under a reorganisation scheme of the then Government Marine Surveyors' Office.

Born in Alloa, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, in 1899, Mr. Garland received his early education at Alloa Academy and graduated in 1923 from the University and Royal Technical College, Glasgow, in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

He commenced his training as a shipbuilder with a subsidiary company of Vickers Limited, but this was interrupted by his volunteering for military service in 1917.

Mr. Garland served as a Flying Officer (1918) in the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Air Force in France until 1919. After demobilisation he continued his Naval Architect's training, six months of which were spent as an apprentice on a Dutch ship trading in the Far East.

Arriving in Hong Kong in early 1928, Mr. Garland together with his brother officers has done much towards building up the reputation of the Ship Survey side of the Marine Department. He has been responsible for the design of various types of vessels for local services.

Buoy patent

Jointly with Mr. W. O. Lambert, a previous holder of the post Mr. Garland new improved type of mooring buoy, which was adopted by the Government for use in the harbour. The device

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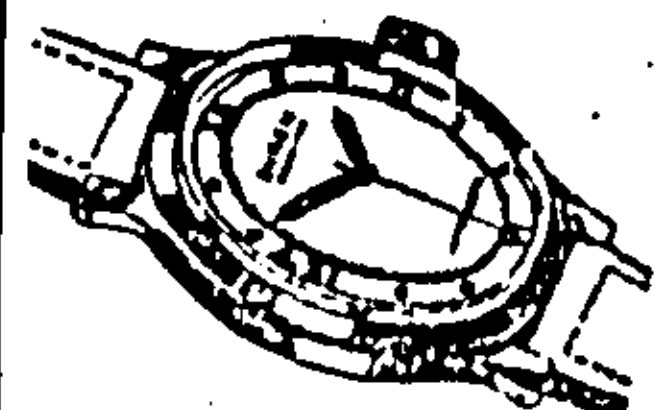
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BUREN

THE PERFECT
SWISS WATCH

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1950.

ENGLAND APPEAR WELL
ON THE WAY TO VICTORY

Cycle Race:

Hugo Koblet
maintains lead

Rome, June 10.

With only three more laps to go, the Swiss cyclist, Hugo Koblet, today held his lead in the gruelling round Italy cycle race, increasing his chances of becoming the first foreigner to win the Giro d'Italia Race in all its 33 years of history.

Koblet, however, lost 1 min. of his lead over his closest rival, the Italian favourite, Gino Bartali, on today's mountainous Perugia-Aquila lap over the steep, 12 sec. climb.

Bartali, Italy's crack mountain cyclist, is now running only 5 mins. 12 sec. behind the Swiss.

The Swiss, Koblet, dropped today from third to fourth place in the general classification. Third was the Italian, Alfredo Martini, who is minus 41 sec. behind Koblet.

Today's lap was won by an Italian, Giancarlo Astrua, with a time of 5 hrs. 1 min. 20 sec. Second came another Italian, Luciano Maggini, 5 mins. behind, and third, Desire Koteleer, of Belgium.

Tomorrow's lap will take the road to the 100 miles, down to Campobasso, North East of Naples, a mountainous run of over 120 miles, in scorching heat.

The last two laps will take the cyclists from Campobasso and then on to Rome on Tuesday for what promises to be a neck-and-neck finish between the Swiss, Koblet, and the Italian, Bartali.—Reuter.

U.S. OPEN GOLF:

Lloyd Mangrum
in final round

Ardmore, June 10.

Lloyd Mangrum, the winner in 1946, went into the final round of the United States Open Golf Championship today with a one-stroke lead. He had a third round of 69 today on the Merion Golf Club course for a 54-holes' total of 211.

Just behind him was C. Harrison who, with a 73 added to his leading overnight total of 139 had a card of 212.

Two strokes behind Mangrum were Jim Ferrier, Johnny Palmer, Ben Hogan and the defending Champion, Cary Middlecoff.

Ferrier had a third round of 74, Palmer 70, Hogan 72 Middlecoff and a third successive 71.

Sam Snead, the former British Open Champion, was well out of the running with a 54-holes' total of 220.—Reuter.

Four best women tennis
players in U.S. will
defend Wightman Cup

London, June 10.

The United States' four best women tennis players will defend the Wightman Cup against the British at Wimbledon on Friday and Saturday, June 16-17.

The Americans have owned this piece of hardware since 1931 and there appears no reason to believe that it will change hands this time.

Leading the American defenders will be Mrs. Margaret Osborne Du Pont, who has played 11 matches in the Wightman Cup competition since the war and won them all.

With her is the same trio that beat the British here two years ago six matches to one and in New York three years ago seven matches to none. The three are Louise Brough, Doris Hart and Mrs. Pat Todd.

The British side will include Mrs. Betty Hilton, Mrs. Jean Smyth, Mrs. Joy Mottram, Kay Tuckey, Joan Curry and Jean Quertier—all veterans of at least one post-war Wightman Cup match. But not one of the six has ever beaten the Americans when the Cup was at stake.

Pairings will be announced on Thursday.

The U.S. won the trophy when it was first offered in 1923. By 1930 each country had won four times. Since then the U.S. has

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Manchester, June 10.
The West Indies, with six wickets in hand, are 263 runs behind England in the first Test, which ends here on Tuesday.

England carried their second innings score to 288 runs, to make a grand total of 600, and the West Indies have followed up their first innings' knock of 215 with 122 runs for the loss of four wickets.

Unless the pitch improves tremendously over the week-end, England's bowling falls far short of the task of getting the remaining 264 runs beyond them.

As it was, only a superb display by Jeffrey Stollmeyer, the tall, elegant opening batsman, and a series of remarkable escapes enabled them to lose no more than four wickets in their second innings. He batted nearly two and a half hours for 67 runs, not out.

England also had her heroes. Despite the pain he suffered from his badly bruised finger, Len Hutton defied the attack for two hours for his 45 runs and maintained his reputation as one of the world's outstanding batsmen on a difficult spinners' wicket.

Baily also did grand work again for 33 runs. For two hours and five minutes he mixed a right-handed defence with an eager acceptance of the chance to hit a really bad ball.

In a gripping battle, England consolidated their advantage on a remarkable wicket. When the spin bowlers struck certain worn patches the ball rose and shot away at varying angles, demanding intense concentration from the batsmen.

Unless hours of steady rain fall during the week-end to bludge the pitch, England appear well on the way to victory.

England's last Test win at home was against South Africa at Leeds in July, 1947.

Fine weather saw the West Indies resume with an all-spin attack by Ramadhin and Valentine, with Walcott keeping wicket.

Edrich carried the main burden of the England batting for three hours and had 10 fours in his knock of 71.

England finished the morning 209 runs ahead, scoring 202 runs for the loss of seven wickets at the lunch interval.

The West Indies had 50 minutes' batting before tea, during which they lost three wickets for 32 runs.

After Bailey and Edrich had taken the shine off the ball, England resorted to the all-spin attack of Hollics and Berry, but the batsmen, using watchful methods, looked safe.

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A practice parry



A practice parry under the watchful eye of Colour Sergeant Herbert Walker of Portsmouth, during a fencing bout in Portsmouth Dockyard, between two W.R.N.S. who are to appear in the fencing team for the Royal Tournament. In the background is HMS Victory, Nelson's flagship.—AP photo.

Baseball:

Tigers crush Bosox;
Cards halt Giants

New York, June 10.

The Detroit Tigers took over the American League lead today from the losing New York Yankees by crushing the Boston Red Sox 18-8, with a 21 hit attack good for 31 bases.

The Tigers whaled starter Ellis Kinder for seven runs in the fourth inning and clinched matters in the seventh when right-fielder Vic Wertz and left-fielder Hoot Evers banged consecutive homers. The final Detroit blast was an eight-run explosion against Walt Masterson in the ninth.

Ted Williams hit his 10th homer of the season for Boston.

The lowly St. Louis Browns, blanked on four hits for the first seven innings, jumped on Alie Reynolds for five runs in the eighth inning and went on to beat the New York Yankees 7-2.

Right-fielder Dick Kokes featured the eighth inning—uprising with a three run homer.

With a four run explosion in eighth, the Cleveland Indians beat the Philadelphia Athletics 7-3.

Mike Garvin, the California-born Mexican, recorded his third victory and continued two doubles to a 12-hit attack that included third baseman Al Rosen's 14th homer.

First baseman Ferris Fain homered for the Athletics.

Washington won its seventh straight victory over Chicago 6-4 when Santo Conesque, Cuban rookie right-hander, making his major league debut, blanked the White Sox in a game called after 4 1/2 innings due to rain.

The Senators scored four times in the third inning, when left-fielder Johnny Ostrowski slammed a two-run double.

The St. Louis Cardinals vaulted into undisputed possession of first place in the National League as they defeated the New York Giants 6-2.

The victory enabled the Cards to snap their tie with Brooklyn for the top rung as the Dodgers bowed to Cincinnati. The triumph also ended a seven game New York winning streak.

First baseman Ted Kluszewski homered with one out in the ninth inning to give last place Cincinnati Reds a 4-3 triumph over the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Third baseman Grady Hatton and left-fielder Danny Litwhiler also homered for the Reds and centre-fielder Duke Snider for the Dodgers.

The Chicago Cubs defeated the Boston Braves 13-10 in a 29-hit slugfest to snap a three-game losing streak.

The Braves routed Paul Minner with a five-run, six-run, in the third, but the Cubs overcame the handicap and knocked out the Boston starter Vern Riffe.

The Philadelphia at Pittsburgh game was postponed because of rain.

Referees for
International
soccer matches

London, June 10.

The International Football Association Board's annual meeting at Beaumaris, Anglesey, today agreed to adopt the ruling of the Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) in regard to referees for international matches.

This rule reads: "No international matches a referee shall be selected from a neutral country unless the Associations concerned agree to use one of their own referees. The referee must be chosen from the official list."

Welsh protest

This decision was arrived at after the Welsh Football Association had protested against the appointment of an English referee for the Scotland versus England game at Hampden Park last season.

The Board decided that the delegates should suggest to their respective Association that the amount of "cover" in respect of permanent total disablement of a player in an international match should be increased from £6,000 to £15,000.—Reuter.

European Bridge
Championships

Brighton, June 10.

At this afternoon's session of the European Bridge Championships, being held here, Italy beat Great Britain by seven in the international match.

Iceland beat Ireland by 20, Sweden beat Holland by nine, France beat Denmark by 10, and Belgium beat Finland by 44.

The Championship table now stands:

Italy	13 points.
Holland and Sweden	12 points each.
France and Iceland	11 points each.
Great Britain	10 points.
Ireland and Belgium	8 points.
Denmark	3 points.
Finland	2 points.

Ladies' Championship

There was no play in the ladies' Championship this afternoon.

The victory points table for this competition is as follows:

France	10 points.
Great Britain	9 points.
Iceland	8 points.
Sweden	8 points.
Belgium	7 points.
Finland	5 points.
Denmark and Norway	4 points each.
Ireland	3 points.

France has played one match more than her nearest rival and is to meet Great Britain tonight.—Reuter.

Snooker:

JOE DAVIS WINS
'SPORTING RECORD'
MASTERS' TOURNEY

London, June 10.

Joe Davis, the former undefeated World Snooker Champion for 20 years, proved himself still to be the master of them all when he won the £500 "Sporting Record" Masters' tournament at the Leicester Square Hall, London, tonight.

The tournament was decided on points of a series of matches and in the deciding encounter for the £270 first prize, Davis beat Sidney Smith, of Doncaster, by 37 frames to 33.

Smith, who finished second, receives £110, while Fred Davis gets £85 for third place and Walter Donaldson, the World Champion, gets £55 for fourth place.

Davis' victory brings his season's winnings to £870. He won the first prize of £500 in the "News of the World" tournament and £100 in a level terms match with his brother, Fred.—Reuter.

POLAND BEATS
IRELAND IN
DAVIS CUP

London, June 10.

Poland today qualified for the European Zone semi-final of the Davis Cup by beating Ireland in Warsaw by three matches to two in the third round, Warsaw Radio reported.

Poland will now meet the winners of the third round tie between Sweden and the Philippines.—Reuter.

County cricket:

Batsmen find runs
fairly hard to get

London, June 10.

Batsmen found runs fairly hard to get in the 10 first-class English cricket matches which began today, for although there were some fine bowling feats, only three players managed to reach a century.

The century-makers were all not out at the close. The Nottinghamshire batsman, Charles Harris, was at the wicket all day and hit the Hampshire bowling for 169 runs; Jack Dewes collected 149 runs for Cambridge University against the Free Foresters and Charles Palmer, of Leicestershire scored 140 runs against the County Championship leaders, Warwickshire.

Harris, altogether batted six hours and hit one five and 27 fours; Dewes scored his second century in successive innings and at the close had batted four hours and 13 minutes and hit 17 fours while Palmer, in scoring his first century for Leicestershire, took three hours and 10 minutes and hit 19 boundaries.

The best bowling feat of the day came from the Northamptonshire medium-paced bowler, Albert Nutter, who thoroughly deserved his analysis of 21.4 overs, three maidens, 61 runs, seven wickets against Surrey.

At Cambridge: Free Foresters 74 (War five for 33, Walt five for 33), Cambridge University 303 for four (Dewes 149 not out), At Worcester: Yorkshire 230 (Jenkins, right-arm leg-break, eight for 120), Worcester 71 for one.

At Horsham: Essex 274, Sussex 115 for two (Smith 59 not out), At Gloucester: Glamorgan 363 for seven, Gloucestershire to bat.

At Conville: Leicestershire 327 for seven, Warwickshire to bat.

At Nottingham: Nottingham 276 for eight, Hampshire to bat.—Reuter.

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World Soccer
Cup prospects

By C. R. ESCUDERO

Rio de Janeiro, June 10.

England may fall to the Spanish soccer armada. Mexico is a barabada—a cinch, a pushover. Are the Swedes really good? Never mind the Swiss—keep an eye on Uruguay. Italy has it easy.

Remarks like those are bouncing off the hills of Rio as radios blare futebol and more futebol, and the sporting chroniclers turn out reams and more reams, now that the draw for the world football championship has been made.

While waiting for June 24 to roll around, hill shanty experts and radio and Press pundits have taken over. Some say it could not have been better if it had been handpicked. Quite fair is a pretty general opinion. Tough on England, easy on Brazil, Italy and Uruguay, say others.

Ottorino Barassi, president of the Italian Football Federation, speaking for himself and not in that capacity, said in an interview that Italy really has a hard bracket, even more dangerous if it stays as it is now, with three teams.

Barassi, reluctant to pass judgement on teams other than Italy's which he thinks has a good chance but should not be listed as the favourite, stresses his point that a national team is not to be judged on the basis of club teams. He expects them both to do well.

Barassi said he "thinks" gringos sure did bring some football. He meant that Uruguay had plenty of stuff on the ball and should be watched. Many agreed that Uruguay could have won just as well as lost.

Uruguay, former world and Olympic champion, is now at the back of the game. But it is hoped to do all right and perhaps win with luck.

It is being taken for granted that playing only in Rio and Sao Paulo, Brazil has an advantage at the start.

There is talk about effect of the heat on teams from colder climes. But the fact is that June-July weather is not obviously hot, that it is even coolish in Sao Paulo, and can be right down chilly in Belo Horizonte and Porto Alegre.

The real victims of the weather, however, will be the unfortunate sent off to play in Recife near the equator.

Since 1910 Brazil has won 37 international encounters played in Rio and Sao Paulo, mostly against Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay.—Associated Press.

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